#### IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS BROWNSVILLE DIVISION

STATE OF TEXAS, et al.,	§	
	§	
Plaintiffs,	§	
	§	
v.	§	
	§	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.,	§	Case No. 1:18-CV-68
	§	
Defendants,	§	
	§	
and	§	
	§	
KARLA PEREZ, et al.	§	
	§	
Defendant Intervenors.	§	

# APPENDIX OF AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF BRIEF OF AMICI CURIAE THE HOUSTON HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, THE TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF BUSINESS, SEVEN OTHER TEXAS CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, THE TEXAS BORDER COALITION, INTERNATIONAL BANCSHARES CORPORATION, MAREK BROTHERS CONSTRUCTION, INC., SOUTHWEST AIRLINES AND UNITED AIRLINES, INC. IN OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

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A.	American Dreamers, The New York Times (2017)	App. 3-6
В.	Anna Nunez, <i>Dreamers Are an Essential Part of our Nation's Health Care</i> , America's Voice (Feb. 15, 2018)	App. 7-13
C.	Beatriz Alvarado, Building the American Dream: Texas Woman Graduates, Owns Business, CORPUS CHRISTI CALLER-TIMES, Dec. 13, 2017	App. 14-22
D.	Beatriz Alvarado, South Texas Father, Laborer Works on Path to Citizenship, CORPUS CHRISTI CALLER-TIMES, Dec. 13, 2017	App. 23-30
E.	Chloe Sikes and Angela Valenzuela, <i>Texas Dream Act [House Bill 1403]</i> , TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION (Aug. 23, 2016)	App. 31-34
F.	CTR. FOR AM. PROGRESS, RESULTS OF TOM K. WONG, UNITED WE DREAM, NATIONAL IMMIGRATION CENTER, AND CENTER FOR AMERICAN PROGRESS NATIONAL SURVEY (2017)	App. 35-48
G.	DACA Stories, FWD.us	App. 49-54
H.	Declaration of Dr. Randy Capps	App. 55-58

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I.	Dianne Solis and James Barragan, U.S. Could Lose An Estimated 20,000 Teachers, Many Bilingual, As DACA Is Phased Out, Dallas Morning News (Oct. 5, 2017)	App. 59-71
J.	Ileana Najarro and Monica Rhor, <i>Deeper Underground: Businesses Feel the Pinch As Undocumented Consumers Limit Shopping Expenses</i> , HOUSTON CHRONICLE, Oct. 20, 2017	App. 72-81
K.	INSTITUTE ON TAXATION AND ECONOMIC POLICY, STATE & LOCAL TAX CONTRIBUTIONS OF YOUNG UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS (2018)	App. 82-100
L.	JACQUELINE VARAS AND USAMA ZAFAR, AM. ACTION FORUM, ESTIMATING THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF DACA RECIPIENTS (2017)	App. 101- 109
M.	Jasper Scherer, Julián Castro Says Nearly All DACA Recipients Employed, In School Or Serving In Military, POLITIFACT TEXAS (Jan. 10, 2018 2:01 PM)	App. 110- 118
N.	JIE ZONG ET AL., MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE, A PROFILE OF CURRENT DACA RECIPIENTS BY EDUCATION, INDUSTRY, AND OCCUPATION (2017)	App. 119- 137
O.	Karen Briscoe, <i>Diego Corzo – Secrets of a Top House Hacker Revealed: 5 Minute Success</i> (Apr. 24, 2018)	App. 138- 143
P.	Larry Collins, <i>DACA Decisions Could Affect Number of North Texas Teachers</i> , NBC-Dallas Fort Worth (Jan., 10, 2018 10:49 PM)	App. 144- 147
Q.	Nicole Prchal Svajlenka et al., <i>A New Threat to DACA Could Cost States Billions of Dollars</i> , CENTER FOR AMERICAN PROGRESS (July 21, 2017)	App. 148- 153
R.	P'SHIP FOR A NEW AM. ECON., AMS. SOC'Y AND COUNCIL OF THE AMS., IMMIGRATION AND THE REVIVAL OF AMERICAN CITIES: FROM PRESERVING MANUFACTURING JOBS TO STRENGTHENING THE HOUSING MARKET (2013)	App. 154- 192
S.	P'SHIP FOR A NEW AM. ECON., EXAMINING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE DACA-ELIGIBLE POPULATION IN KEY STATES (2017)	App. 193- 204
T.	SZILVIA ALTORJAI & JEANNE BATALOVA, IMMIGRANT HEALTH-CARE WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES, MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE (2017)	App. 205- 215
U.	Todd Ackerman, <i>Houston Dreamers In Health Care Despair About DACA Debate</i> , Houston Chronicle, (Jan. 18, 2018)	App. 216- 221
V.	Total Affidavit Students, Overview: Eligibility For In-State Tuition And State Financial Programs, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (2018)	App. 222- 227
W.	U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVS., NUMBER OF FORM I-821D, CONSIDERATION OF DEFERRED ACTION FOR CHILDHOOD ARRIVALS, BY FISCAL YEAR, QUARTER, INTAKE AND CASE STATUS, FISCAL YEAR 2012-2018 (Mar. 31, 2018)	App. 228- 233
X.	Zoe Henry, 800,000 Workers, \$460 Billion in Economic Output, Dozens of Entrepreneurs: What the U.S. Loses if DACA Goes Away, Inc. (2018)	App. 234- 238

## Tab A

# Julio Ramos

Teacher and Graduate Student in Biomedical Informatics from Brownsville, Tex.









At 23, I am simultaneously a high school biology teacher, and a graduate student enrolled in a Master of Science in Biomedical Informatics program. More importantly, I am working to become a physician in the US.

Case 1:18-cv-00068 Document 221-2 Filed on 07/21/18 in TXSD Page 5 of 238 I was born in Tamaulipas, Mexico, but I am the product of my transnational, culturally-rich, and resourceful community on the border, by the sea. My life in the southernmost tip of Texas was never about me - it was always about an overarching sense of community. I have challenged myself to expand my bandwidth and realize the interconnectedness of individuals.

I plan to change the narrative of my community through medicine. I have been pursuing a medical degree since age 12, after my mother was diagnosed with stage 3 breast cancer. My parents had shared stories of a poverty-stricken life in our ranch in Mexico with little access to healthcare. Furthermore, our situation in Texas did not improve after immigrating, as we were continuously denied health insurance due to a lack of citizenship. Despite being aware of the growing lump in her breast, my mother purposely refrained from seeking medical help to spare us the medical costs. It is because of my mother's suffering that I have found my path in life.

Because of DACA, I have been accepted to medical schools in Texas in the 2014 and 2016 application cycles, but have been unable to matriculate due to my undocumented status. Being undocumented makes me no stranger to obstacles though, and has given me hope to persevere. Due to my experiences, I am empathetic to the obstacles people face in accessing healthcare, and this fuels my goal of providing care to those that are uninsured. I believe I can transform communities through medicine, but only if DACA continues.

Until November 2016, I was confident my goal of becoming a physician was in sight. However, all I feel now, along with many other people, is uncertainty. My ideology that anything is possible with hard work is now wavering in thoughts of insecurity. DACA recipients, along with many other undocumented immigrants, just want to have a positive

Case 1:18-cv-00068 Document 221-2 Filed on 07/21/18 in TXSD Page 6 of 238 influence in our communities. It is you, it is me, it is us that make this country great.

## Tab B



# Dreamers Are an Essential Part of our Nation's Health Care

by Anna Núñez on February 15, 2018

TAGS: DREAMERS (HTTPS://AMERICASVOICE.ORG/TAG/DREAMERS/), HEALTH CARE AND IMMIGRATION (HTTPS://AMERICASVOICE.ORG/TAG/HEALTH\_CARE\_AND\_IMMIGRATION/)

Since Donald Trump ended DACA last September, hundreds of Dreamers have been losing status every day, and thousands of Dreamers will start losing their ability to work (as well as their protection from deportation) when the program officially ends in March. Among many other things, this may compromise America's public health system, considering the number of DACA recipients who are doctors, health care workers, and researchers.

Immigrant health care workers are considered one of the solutions to address the nation's current labor shortage in health care

(https://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov/tools/analyzers/geo/ShortageArea.aspx), which is most acute in disadvantaged areas, according to the Migration Policy Institute

(https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/immigrant-health-care-workers-united-states). By 2026, 2.4 million

(https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/home.htm) new health care jobs will further increase our nationwide shortage of health care workers.

As President of Houston Methodist Hospital (http://www.tmc.edu/members/houston-methodist-hospital/), Dr. Marc Boom, stated in a letter to Texas Congressional members and U.S. Sen. John Cornyn (R-Texas), Dreamers working in health care provide a vital service:

Patients do not care about the immigration status of their doctors. Instead, they ask that their doctor or nurse is well-trained, makes the right medical decisions and treats them with respect and care. Dreamers are an essential part of the nation's health workforce, and federal policies to terminate DACA without a workable solution will only diminish our nation's health.

Following are examples of DACA recipients who provide vital health care services:

- Susana Rosas
   (https://www.houstonchronicle.com/news/houston-texas/houston/article/Houston-Dreamers-in-healthcare-despair-about-DACA-12509021.php),
   Methodist nurse who work as a paramedic.
- Jesus Contreras
   (https://www.houstonchronicle.com/about/houston-gives/article/EMT-who-worked-tirelessly-in-Harvey-adreamer-12372399.php), Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) who became a national hero for saving lives during Hurricane Harvey.
- Eli Oh (https://www.wsj.com/articles/as-daca-deadline-looms-young-immigrants-plan-for-the-unknown-1518604200?mod=searchresults&page=1&pos=1), rapid response nurse at Stanford Medical Center.

 Josue De Luna Navarro (https://www.nytimes.com/2017/09/06/business/economy/daca-dreamers-home-health-care.html), health assistant in Albuquerque who plans to apply to medical school.

#### Older Americans will suffer with end of DACA

America's home health care industry also relies heavily upon immigrant workers for positions such as home health care aides, nurses, and health assistants.

The end of DACA would compound an already "disastrous situation in terms of shortages of [health care worker] supply (https://www.nytimes.com/2017/09/06/business/economy/dacadreamers-home-health-care.html)," as the CEO of a home care company told The New York Times.

The economic impact of terminating DACA would be significant by depriving patients of the help they depend on and increasing the costs of care for families and taxpayers. The country will need more than 1.25 million home health aides by 2024 (https://www.nytimes.com/2017/09/06/business/economy/dacadreamers-home-health-care.html), up from about 900,000 in 2014, according the the U.S. Department of Labor.

One-fifth of all DACA beneficiaries work in the health care (https://www.nytimes.com/2017/09/06/business/economy/dacadreamers-home-health-care.html) and educational sectors, suggesting a potential loss of hundreds of thousands of workers in those fields. According to MIT professor Paul Osterman (https://muse.jhu.edu/book/52642) more than one-quarter of home health aides in 2015 were immigrants. In California, immigrants were nearly one-half home health aides, and in New York, immigrants comprised two-thirds of all home health aides.

An overwhelming majority of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) recipients from El Salvador, Honduras and Haiti also work in health care professions, according to the National Immigration Forum (http://immigrationforum.org/blog/fact-sheet-temporary-protected-status/).

### **DACA** impact on research and medical

#### students

The American Medical Association (AMA) (https://www.ama-assn.org/ama-urges-congress-take-action-retain-daca-program-protections) has urged Congress to retain DACA protections and said that ending the program "could have severe consequences for many in the health care workforce, impacting patients and our nation's health care system". They continued:

Estimates have shown that the DACA initiative could help introduce 5,400 previously ineligible physicians into the U.S. health care system in the coming decades...

Removing those with DACA status will particularly create care shortages for rural and other underserved areas. DACA physicians are more likely to work in high-need areas where communities face challenges in recruiting other physicians. DACA students are also more likely to be bilingual, to come from diverse cultural backgrounds, and to understand challenges in certain ethnic communities. Without these physicians, the AMA is concerned that the quality of care provided in these communities will be negatively impacted and that patient access to care will suffer.

In addition to being medical students, health care workers, and doctors, a number of DACA recipients are researchers who are conducting groundbreaking work in health care and the biological sciences:

 Christian Uga (https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/projects/storywall/american-dreamers/stories/christian-ugaz) participated in the research program at Princeton University's Chemistry Department, published in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, and is currently working at the Icahn School of Medicine in Mount Sinai.

- Nadia Rojas
  - (https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/projects/storywall/american-dreamers/stories/nadia-rojas) graduated with a Master of Public Health from UC Davis and works as a Research Assistant for the School of Public Health at UC Berkeley.
- Saba Nafees (https://www.fwd.us/dacastories) is a Dreamer and Ph.D. candidate utilizing mathematics to better understand cancer.
- Yuriana Aguilar (https://www.pri.org/stories/2016-06-03/meet-one-few-undocumented-students-us-whohas-gotten-phd) made history as the first DACA recipient to earn a Ph.D. in Quantitative and Systems Biology at UC Merced

(https://www.ucmerced.edu/news/2016/undocumentedstudent-makes-history-phd), and is a researcher in a biomedical lab at the University of California and instructor at Rush University

(https://www.rushu.rush.edu/faculty/yuriana-aguilar-phd).

As one **Dreamer-doctor told** (https://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2017/09/daca-med-students-face-uncertain-futures/538695/)the Atlantic:

If I didn't have DACA, I would not be able to continue practicing medicine. The patients are here, they're sick. The day DACA is revoked, I have to take off my white coat.

Last September, over 200 Harvard Medical students (HMS) joined a rally **(https://hms.harvard.edu/news/white-coats-daca)** to support four Dreamers attending HMS and the DACA program that lets young doctors like them reach their dreams. The four are:

- Blanca Morales Temich
   (https://hms.harvard.edu/news/american-dreamers#.Wn38iYILPKt.twitter), who graduated with a degree in neurology from the University of California and plans to become a primary care physician when she graduates from Harvard Medical School in 2020.
- Anthony Tucker-Bartley
   (https://hms.harvard.edu/news/american-dreamers#.Wn38iYILPKt.twitter), who was able to intern at Cooper Medical School and study heart disease and diabetes at Johns Hopkins University. He won't be able to complete Harvard Medical School and residency if his permit expires.
- Dalia Larios Chavez
   (https://hms.harvard.edu/news/american-dreamers#.Wn38iYILPKt.twitter), who earned a degree in genetic cell and molecular biology from Arizona State University and is currently conducting lung cancer research at Harvard Medical School. His DACA expires in October.
- Alma Oñate Muñoz (https://hms.harvard.edu/news/americandreamers#.Wn38iYILPKt.twitter), who graduated from Northern Kentucky University with a major in chemistry and worries she will not be able to finish Harvard Medical School when her DACA expires in October.

Unless Congress resolves the DACA crisis Trump created (http://www.latimes.com/opinion/opinion-la/la-ol-trump-congress-daca-schumer-20180206-story.html) when he terminated the program and allows DACA Dreamers to safely continue their medical studies and health care work, our nation's public health — especially in medically underserved areas — will suffer greatly, with America's most vulnerable communities paying the price via the loss of vital health care.

# Tab C

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# Building the American dream: Texas woman graduates, owns business

THE DEFERRED ACTION PROGRAM GAVE A SOUTH TEXAS WOMAN THE CHANCE TO PURSUE HER DREAM OF BECOMING A BUSINESS OWNER.

Beatriz Alvarado (/staff/10054164/beatriz-alvarado), Corpus Christi Caller-Times

Published 6:21 p.m. CT Dec. 13, 2017 | Updated 4:27 p.m. CT Dec. 14, 2017

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CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas - Monica Rocha Alcaraz grew accustomed to the idea that she was destined to wait tables.

"I used to think I was always going to be a waitress," the 35-year-old said. "I used to always pray for something better."

Her childhood as an undocumented girl from Guanajuato, Mexico was consumed by work. She was brought into the U.S. illegally by her sister when she was 4-years-old and started working when she was 11.

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Her older sister, who obtained legal immigration status through marriage at 17, raised her in Corpus Christi. She employed her at one of her restaurants. Rocha Alcaraz would buy candy and ice cream with the 50 cents or a \$1 she'd get for washing dishes and lending a hand on her sister's housekeeping gigs.

As a teenager, she'd start her day waiting tables at 5 a.m. then head to school at 8 a.m., only to return after school to help close. Her English was limited so she didn't have many friends and extracurricular activities came second to work. She dropped out at 17.

Rocha Alcaraz, now a single mother of two U.S.-born sons, maintained a household of four on a waitress income for 16 years. She's since separated from the boys' father. Before that, the couple was getting by; She wished they had been saving for Ceasar and Hector's college funds.

So, she went back to school, juggled school assignments on limited English and worked to get a GED and a business degree. This despite not being able to obtain lawful employment because of her immigration status. She's been waiting in line for a visa since 2001.

When she learned about the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, or DACA, it seemed like an answer to her prayers.

"I had been a waitress for 16 years and I said 'Now is the opportunity to have a business.""

#### **Dreams on Hold: Meet four South Texas DACA** recipients



Monica Rocha Alcarez's oldest son Cesar Andres Palacios-Rocha laughs as his family surrounds him after having his face pushed in to his birthday cake on Nov. 22, 2017. Rocha Alcarez is a DACA recipient and has earned a business degree. She owns a restaurant in Corpus Christi, Texas.

(Photo: Courtney Sacco/Caller-Times)



Monica Rocha Alcarez, clad in a Wonder Woman Halloween costume, looks over to the front door of Monica's Restaurant on Oct. 31, 2017. She was brought over from Mexico at the age of four. She's earned a business degree and since becoming a DACA recipient she's been able to become a business owner.

(Photo: Courtney Sacco/Caller-Times)

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Monica Rocha Alcaraz: Texas woman graduates, owns business with help from deferred action (http://www.caller.com/story/news/local/2017/12/13/building-texas-womangraduates-owns-business-help-deferred-action/841599001/)

Claudia Jimenez: Teen's future uncertain after DACA program ends (http://www.caller.com/story/news/local/2017/12/13/high-school-students-future-uncertainafter-daca-program-ends/945899001/)

Ezequiel Rojas Martinez: South Texas father, laborer works on path to citizenship (http://www.caller.com/story/news/local/2017/12/13/south-texas-father-laborer-works-pathcitizenship/841604001/)

Maria Hernandez: End of DACA worries college grad who was detained (http://www.caller.com/story/news/local/2017/12/13/college-grad-worries-dacas-endfamily-separation/847993001/)

Rocha Alcaraz is among the about 113,000 active DACA recipients who call Texas home. For a fraction of those undocumented immigrants who grew up in the U.S., the program created in 2012 by the Obama administration — provides temporary relief from deportation, the ability to work lawfully in the U.S. and the ability to obtain a driver's license.

More: Dreams on Hold: What will the end of deferred action mean for recipients? (http://www.caller.com/story/news/local/2017/12/13/dreams-hold-what-end-deferredaction-mean-recipients/901217001/)

Texas is home to the second largest population of currently active DACA recipients in the nation, which was at about 689,800 as of September, according to data provided by Citizenship and Immigration Services.

DACA provided Rocha Alcaraz with the opportunity to pursue her dream of becoming a business owner. The Sept. 5 announcement to rescind DACA put shopping for a new home on hold. The family currently lives in the back of a shuttered Baptist church.

"Our next step was to buy a house but now like I told my kids, we need to stop and, you know, wait to see what's going to happen," Rocha Alcaraz said.

Cesar Andres Palacios-Rocha, Rocha Alcaraz's eldest, seemed perplexed and angry at the idea of moving to Mexico if his mother were to be deported. He doesn't fit in, he said.

"I don't like it," said the brawny, soft-spoken theater kid whose weekends are dedicated to speech and debate tournaments.

"I know we didn't work hard just to go back and start from the bottom when we're already getting to the top."

#### **BUILDING A LIFE**

In between yawns, Rocha Alcaraz cupped a makeshift horn against her mouth, stood up and shouted "Go Warriors!" at the top of her lungs.



A truck is parked outside of Monica's Restaurant at 7:30am as the sun starts to rise along Leopard Street in Corpus Christi on Nov. 11, 2017. Monica's Restaurant is owned by Monica Rocha Alcarez, a DACA recipient. Monica who was an undocumented immigrant who was brought over from Mexico at the age of four.

(Photo: Courtney Sacco/Caller-Times)

It was a big day for Cesar, who had earned new spots on Tuloso-Midway High School's

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football team as a kicker, left guard and left tackle, among other positions.

That day was exhausting, she said on a Thursday evening. She was particularly drained from an argument with her brother — her restaurant's cook. They had argued about switching to a cheaper meat distributor, she explained as her eyes stayed glued to her son's No. 77 jersey.

The six-day workweek for the waitress-turnedbusiness owner rarely renders breaks between her roles as a single mother and head of Monica's Authentic Mexican Restaurant.

Running the business stretches her days past the 4 a.m. to 2 p.m. workday, during which she runs the register and drive-through.

She's in constant need of a nap. But taking a nap on a day like Thursday would contradict her convictions.

"There's always time," Rocha Alcaraz often says.

Especially for her two U.S.-born boys, 16-year-old Cesar and 10-year-old Hector Palacios. They're both athletes and into the arts, much like she would've liked to have been at their age.

"I put them in sports because when I was young I didn't have the time," Rocha Alcaraz said. "I had to work and go to school at the same time. So now I tell my kids, 'you need to enjoy playing your sports ... because I couldn't do it."

Rocha Alcaraz dropped out of school when she was a junior at King High School.

One of her five brothers, four of whom have obtained legal immigration status, petitioned for Rocha Alcaraz to apply for residency shortly after — when she was about 19.

She "got in line" for a visa in April 2001 and was told she would have to be patient.

"They said it was going to take like 10 years or probably more, so I'm still waiting," she said.

Rocha Alcaraz was with the father of her sons about 16 years. On a waitress' income, she was the main provider.

"My feet, they used to burn," Rocha Alcaraz said of working double shifts at her sister's restaurant - from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. to midnight.

"I worked so much to prove to my family we were doing good," but the truth was she was growing tired of carrying most of the weight on such a limited income.



Monica Rocha Alcaraz watches her son Hector Palacios' baseball game at Lyondell park on Sunday, Oct. 15, 2017 in Corpus Christi, Texas.

(Photo: Courtney Sacco/Caller-Times)



Monica Rocha Alcaraz's youngest son 10-year-old Hector Palacios stands in the dugout during a baseball game at Lyondell park on Sunday, Oct. 15, 2017, in Corpus Christi, Texas. Rocha Alcaraz, who was brought over to the U.S. from Mexico at the age of four, was an undocumented immigrant. With the help of the deferred action program, she's been able to open a restaurant in Corpus Christi, Texas.

(Photo: Courtney Sacco/Caller-Times)

As her children got older, she developed a different outlook on life.

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She began developing ambitions she once considered out of reach. At 30, she went back to school and obtained her GED, as well as a business degree from Del Mar College.

That's when her attorney's legal assistant recommended she apply for DACA.

She was tired of living in fear.

"I was scared being in the U.S. (illegally), that they were going to stop me without a driver's license, without a permit to be here in the US. So I said, you know what, it's worth it I'm going to try it.' I did try it and thank God."

Her first application was approved in 2014, two years after the program was created. She made the cutoff age of 31 by a year.

Rocha Alcaraz left her sister's restaurant and opened her own that same year. Family and friends helped her with the seed money. She's still paying some of those loans back, but business has been steady so she expects to be able to pay them all back in full, she said.

She separated from her sons' father about a year ago. That's when Cesar stepped up, he said.

"I wasn't going to let my mom struggle," the teen said.

That's why he learned how to file monthly sales taxes with his mom and wakes up early before school to help her at the restaurant.

"(My father) leaving changed me, too," he said. "(Rocha Alcaraz) became more independent. We did way better."

Monica's Restaurant is about to hit its four-year anniversary.



Monica Rocha Alcarez, owner of Monica's Restaurant, walks over to her restaurant to do prep work for the next day on Oct. 13, 2017. She was brought over from Mexico at the age of four. She's earned a business degree and since becoming a DACA recipient she's been able to become a business owner.

(Photo: Courtney Sacco/Caller-Times)

#### THE 'LINE'

If Rocha Alcaraz loses the protections provided under DACA, she will continue to wait in line for a visa. Her DACA protections expire in February 2019.

Reaching the front of the line essentially means a slot has opened.

As time passes applicants get closer to the front of the line. Rocha Alcaraz has about 10 more years before it's her turn in line, said Santa Gonzalez, the legal assistant to Rocha Alcaraz's attorney who introduced her to the DACA program.

An applicant's petitioner and country of origin factor into how soon a visa will be available to them. Rocha Alcaraz's long wait is partly due to her country of origin: Mexico.

The federal government classifies Mexico as an "overprescribed" country, which means the demand for visas exceeds the per-country limit of seven percent of the total number of visas issued annually for family-sponsored and employment-based petitions.

Mexico is the country of origin of about 80 percent of

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active DACA recipients.

Although it's a long wait, Rocha Alcaraz secured a place in line. But for some, there is no line.

"For a lot of our clients who are ineligible (for legal permanent residency) there is no line," Gonzalez said. "They have no family member (who has legal immigration status to petition for them), they're not married (to a U.S. citizen) and their (U.S.-born) children are not 21 yet. What do you do? There is no line."

About 40,000 DACA recipients — close to five percent of those who have participated in the program since its inception — have been granted green cards, according to federal data.

(Photo: Courtney Sacco/Caller-Times) Separately, 59,778 DACA recipients had applied for green-card status as of September. Of the DACA recipients who received green cards, 1,056 have become U.S. citizens, according to data



Monica Rocha Alcarez goes through receipts as she prepares her taxes for her restaurant on Oct. 13, 2017. She was brought over from Mexico at the age of four. She's earned a business degree and since becoming a DACA recipient she's been able to become a business

### A FORTUNATE FEW

provided by USCIS.

For Rocha Alcaraz, there is a light at the end of the tunnel. But it's only because of chance. Gonzalez said.

When Cesar turns 21, which will happen before it's her turn in line for the visa she's been waiting for since 2001, he will be able to petition for his mother to adjust her status without having to leave the country.

Once a green card applicant reaches the front of the line, the process to obtain legal permanent residency requires they go back to their country of origin for the rest of the process to play out. This is knowns as "consular processing."

Rocha Alcaraz's brother petitioned for her to obtain a green card in April 2001. If she would have waited past April she would not have been eligible to apply for adjustment of status, which is a process for which only a select few are eligible.

She made a cutoff deadline by days and will be able to adjust her status under Section 245(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

"She's blessed because of (when she applied)," Gonzalez said. "Everyone was trying to capture this section of the law ... It makes a world of difference as far as processing goes."

Rocha Alcaraz and her older brother are the "only two left" of their 12 siblings who still lack permanent legal status.



Monica Rocha Alcarez holds sodas for her 10-year-old son Hector Palacios class as they wait at his bus stop on Spet. 29, 2017 in Corpus Christi, Texas. She's earned a business degree and since becoming a DACA recipient she's been able to become a business

(Photo: Courtney Sacco/Caller-Times)

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Her 40-year-old brother, who asked not to be named in this story because of fear of deportation, is among the more than 11 million undocumented immigrants in the U.S. He entered the U.S. illegally when he was 15 and now has a wife, kids and lives in a home he built in Corpus Christi.

He is among those who did not qualify for DACA because of his age. Those eligible for DACA need to have been under 31 years of age as of June 15, 2012. He was 35 in 2012.

"Not everyone qualified," he said of himself. "But I'm happy for (Rocha Alcaraz)."

#### **DREAMS ON HOLD**

The Caller-Times spent several months investigating the impact of the decision to rescind DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program).

The Dreams on Hold series explores the potential effects on the economy, our schools, the workforce, our communities and those who relied on the program.

#### Dreams on Hold: Meet four South Texas DACA recipients

Monica Rocha Alcaraz: Texas woman graduates, owns business with help from deferred action (http://www.caller.com/story/news/local/2017/12/13/building-texas-womangraduates-owns-business-help-deferred-action/841599001/)

Claudia Jimenez: Teen's future uncertain after DACA program ends (http://www.caller.com/story/news/local/2017/12/13/high-school-students-future-uncertainafter-daca-program-ends/945899001/)

Ezequiel Rojas Martinez: South Texas father, laborer works on path to citizenship (http://www.caller.com/story/news/local/2017/12/13/south-texas-father-laborer-works-pathcitizenship/841604001/)

Maria Hernandez: End of DACA worries college grad who was detained (http://www.caller.com/story/news/local/2017/12/13/college-grad-worries-dacas-endfamily-separation/847993001/)

https://www.caller.com/story/news/local/2017/12/13/building-texas-woman-graduates-owns-business-he... 7/18/2018

## Tab D

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## South Texas father, laborer works on path to citizenship

EZEQUIEL ROJAS MARTINEZ DOESN'T REMEMBER A LIFE OUTSIDE THE U.S.
INSTEAD OF RENEWING HIS DACA STATUS HE WANTS TO BE A LEGAL
PERMANENT RESIDENT.

Beatriz Alvarado (/staff/10054164/beatriz-alvarado), Corpus Christi Caller-Times

Published 6:05 p.m. CT Dec. 13, 2017 | Updated 6:25 p.m. CT Dec. 14, 2017

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ROCKPORT, Texas - Career days at Rockport High School inspired Ezequiel Rojas Martinez to want to be a cop.

"Catching the bad guys" for a living seemed fitting, he said. The limber and lanky 27-yearold's athletic physique spurred confidence in his ability to keep up. And the idea of protecting his community was exciting to him.

That's around the time his immigration status began shaping his aspirations; He's not a U.S. citizen and, therefore, cannot be a police officer.

"I've been here since I was nine months old," he said. "I feel like an American, but sadly I'm not."

**More:** Dreams on Hold: What will the end of deferred action mean for recipients? (http://www.caller.com/story/news/local/2017/12/13/dreams-hold-what-end-deferred-action-mean-recipients/901217001/)

Rojas Martinez grew up in Rockport, a predominantly white coastal fishing town in South Texas. His mother, a housewife, overstayed her visitor's visa after her husband, a bricklayer, found stable work in the U.S. His father now runs a construction business in Rockport.

Although Rojas Martinez has worked since he was 14, he didn't get his first real paycheck until he was 23, when he obtained work authorization through the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or DACA program.

**More:** What is DACA and who qualifies? (http://www.caller.com/story/news/2017/09/12/what-daca/657269001/)

Rojas Martinez was among the about 800,000 undocumented immigrants who grew up in the U.S. and have qualified for the program since its inception in 2012. His protections expired in April.

Rojas Martinez applied for residency about three months after President Donald Trump was inaugurated in January. Trump campaigned heavily on scrapping the federal program that's protected Rojas Martinez and thousands of others from deportation the past four years.

He got married and started a family in those four years. As Naomi Grace Hallax-Beckley's, 4-year-old Evalynn's and 1-year-old Nayeli's sole provider, he couldn't risk being deported, he said

So Rojas Martinez and his wife of three years decided they would do something they had been holding back on: She petitioned for his legal permanent residency application.

"Our intentions were never to get married for that," Rojas Martinez said.

"But we felt like we had to make a decision ... to make sure their life was not ruined just because of me," Rojas Martinez said.

#### **Dreams on Hold: Meet four South Texas DACA recipients**

Monica Rocha Alcaraz: <u>Texas woman graduates</u>, owns business with help from deferred action (http://www.caller.com/story/news/local/2017/12/13/building-texas-woman-graduates-owns-business-help-deferred-action/841599001/)

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Maria Hernandez: End of DACA worries college grad who was detained (http://www.caller.com/story/news/local/2017/12/13/college-grad-worries-dacas-endfamily-separation/847993001/)

Instead of renewing DACA earlier this year, he spent his entire income tax return on the application for residency. It's about five times costlier than the biannual DACA renewal.

"We said, 'this is going to leave us broke but let's go for it," Rojas Martinez said.

About 113,000 active DACA recipients call Texas home. For a fraction of undocumented people who grew up in the U.S., the program — created in 2012 by the Obama administration — provides temporary relief from deportation, the ability to work lawfully in the U.S. and the ability to obtain a driver's license.

Texas is home to the second largest population of active DACA recipients in the nation, which was at about 689,800 as of September, according to data provided by Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Rojas Martinez is among the about 60,000 DACA recipients who had applied for legal permanent residency status as of September, according to federal data. About 40,000 of those applications have been approved and about 1,050



Former DACA recipient Ezequiel Rojas Martinez cleans up debris in Rockport on October 3, 2017. His citizenship status hasn't always made it easy to keep jobs. He's currently seeking legal permanent

(Photo: Rachel Denny Clow/Caller-Times)

former DACA recipients are now U.S. citizens. Green-card recipients are eligible to apply for citizenship after three to five years.

Rojas Martinez, whose residency application was still pending as of December, said he may pursue his dream of becoming a police officer once he's eligible to apply for citizenship. He may even go to college, he said.

"I would really like to pursue being a cop once I become a citizen if I don't already have a great career going for me," he said.

#### A TOUGH YEAR

Rojas Martinez was about 14 when he started working. He would take on several roles - from waiting tables to prepping food — at restaurants in Rockport during the school year and helped his father and uncle on construction gigs over the summer.

While in high school, he remembers his PE coach encouraging him to join the track team. He's a fast runner and was told he had the potential to earn a scholarship for college.

"But as soon as I heard 'scholarship,' I didn't get my hopes up," Rojas said. "I didn't think there would ever be a possibility for me to go to college. I thought you needed papers for all that."



Former DACA recipient Ezequiel Roias Martinez and his girls, Evalynn Rojas (left), 4 (Dec 5), and Nayeli Rojas, 1 1/2, head to the soccer field on Oct. 8, 2017. He's seeking legal permanent residency in the U.S.

(Photo: Rachel Denny Clow/Caller-Times)

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Nobody in Rojas' family went to college. All the men he looks up to in his family are laborers. A combination of his influences at home and not being able to pursue the same opportunities as his peers going to college and pursuing his dream career shaped his outlook on life.

When Rojas Martinez graduated high school, he went straight to work as a laborer and saved up to buy his brother's old car, a 1988 Buick LeSabre.

Rojas Martinez had to put the Buick up for sale to afford to apply for the DACA program. He put it up for sale the week DACA was announced in June 2012 and found a buyer within months.

He bought the clunker from his brother for \$1,000 and that's exactly how much he sold it for - just enough for the filing and attorney fees. He was confident he'd be able to bounce back.

"I sold my car, which was the thing that I was most proud of because it's the only thing that I had," Rojas said. "But being able to have DACA would open so many opportunities for me - I knew eventually I would be able to upgrade ... into something bigger."

Rojas Martinez upgraded vehicles several times since getting DACA. He went from the Buick to a 2009 Chrysler PT Cruiser, then to a 2014 Chevrolet Cruze. This year he was planning on upgrading once again — this time to a spacious SUV — but 2017 proved to be a difficult year for that.

This year, his work authorization through DACA expired in April, about five months before Rojas Martinez received a temporary work permit via the residency application process.

Knowing his DACA would expire, the family moved back to Rockport in December 2016 from Corpus Christi, where Rojas Martinez had found a full-time job with Coca-Cola, thanks to the DACA program.

They moved out of their apartment in Corpus Christi and found a mobilehome in Rockport less than a year before Hurricane Harvey struck the Texas coast.

Besides some clothes, Barbies, and Legos Naomi packed up before they evacuated, the family lost everything in the Aug. 25 storm.

Despite undergoing difficult times this year to prepare for Trump's promise to end DACA, the Sept. 5 announcement of its official end — delivered less than



Ezequiel Rojas Martinez plays with Evalynn Rojas, 4 (turns 4 Dec 5) at the play area at La Palmera mall on October 10, 2017. When he isn't working, he spends all the time he can with his girls and wife.

(Photo: Rachel Denny Clow/Caller-Times)



Ezeguiel Rojas Martinez's daughter, Nayeli Rojas, 1 1/2, holds onto his hand. He sold his 1988 Buick LeSabre for \$1,000 in order to gain the funds to apply for DACA. His DACA expired in April and he applied for residency through his wife in March.

(Photo: Rachel Denny Clow/Caller-Times)



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two weeks after Harvey struck — sent Rojas Martinez into a deeper panic. His residency application is still pending, after all.

"It was the first time I had fear of losing everything I've been working for the past four years," Rojas Martinez said.

Rojas Martinez, his wife, Naomi, and their two girls moved into her parent's home in Corpus Christi after Harvey. It was unclear how long they'd have to stay there until the Federal Emergency Management Agency provided the family with a temporary home this month.

He's since found a full-time maintenance job at an apartment complex in Corpus Christi.

#### A LIFE OF ASSIMILATING

Rojas Martinez was 9-months-old when he and his older brother were brought to the U.S.

His mother gave birth to her first American-born child while the family was living in Houston, where they initially immigrated from Ciudad Mier, Mexico. Rojas Martinez and his brother are the only two of five children — two men and three women — who were born in Mexico.

Rojas Martinez feels like he passed his first American litmus test in second grade, he said.

He was in second grade when his parents enrolled him in the Aransas County Independent School District.

"In Houston, we were learning with Spanish-speaking teachers," he said. "Once we moved to Rockport, it was different."

Rojas Martinez and his brother, who were undocumented at the time, and their American-born sister were told they had to learn English before they'd be allowed to go to the next grade, he said.

"We were halfway done with the year," Rojas Martinez said. "I was the only one who didn't get held back."

He speaks fondly of the triumphant moment.

"Ever since I came to the U.S. I always tried learning the language, learning how to write, everything. Just like everybody else."

Only Rojas Martinez's closest circles know that he grew up undocumented. The couple got married in 2014.

Ezequiel Rojas Martinez (center) visits with his mom, Rosaura Martinez (left), and sister Rocio Rojas and her kids, Rowen Ochoa and Penelope Ochoa, 2, on Nov. 2, 2017. Ezequiel was brought to the United States when he was nine months old and had lived in Rockport since the second grade.

(Photo: Rachel Denny Clow/Caller-Times)



Ezequiel Rojas Martinez plays soccer on Oct. 8, 2017. Sundays are busy days for the family. Following church service at Church Unlimited in Corpus Christi, Rojas typically has a soccer game and then the family goes to eat or goes to a park to play.

(Photo: Rachel Denny Clow/Caller-Times)



Evalynn Rojas, 4, gets her hair done by her aunt, Alejandra Rojas, 12, while visiting with family on Nov. 2, 2017. Evalynn, who is a U.S. citizen, is the daughter of former DACA recipient Ezequiel Rojas Martinez, who is seeking legal permanent residency.

(Photo: Rachel Denny Clow/Caller-Times)

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The no-frills courthouse ceremony in Rockport was attended by Rojas' mother and the couple's then 3-month old daughter, Evalynn.

Hallax-Beckley said she's never seen him as anything other than an American.

"I never thought he wasn't," she said the day Rojas Martinez let her in on his best-kept secret.

Rojas Martinez is simply afraid of being judged, he said. He takes pride in his ability to assimilate.

"The people who know, which many don't have never even noticed ... that I was from somewhere else," Rojas Martinez said. "I've tried my best to blend in."

#### **DREAMS ON HOLD**

The Caller-Times spent several months investigating the impact of the decision to rescind DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program).



Naomi and Ezequiel Rojas Martinez steal a moment together while visiting family on Nov. 2, 2017.

(Photo: Rachel Denny Clow/Caller-Times)

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## Tab E

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## TEXAS DREAM ACT [HOUSE BILL 1403]

Chloe Sikes and Angela Valenzuela

TEXAS DREAM ACT [HOUSE BILL 1403]. House Bill 1403, widely known as the Texas DREAM Act, provides in-state tuition for Texans without legal status. House Bill (HB) 1403, passed by the Texas Legislature in 2001, provides Texans, regardless of legal immigration status, eligibility to be classified as state residents for the purpose of being charged in-state tuition rates at public Texas colleges and universities. Without this eligibility, institutions of higher learning would charge the higher out-of-state or international tuition rates. Texas was the first state in the nation to pass this type of legislation, and approximately twenty states followed with similar bills.

The Seventy-seventh Texas Legislature passed HB 1403 with bipartisan support. Representative Rick Noriega (D–Houston) authored the measure, in collaboration with Domingo García (D–Dallas), Fred Hill (R–Richardson), Elvira Reyna (R–Mesquite), and Ismael Flores (D–Palmview). Leticia Van de Putte (D–San Antonio) sponsored the bill. An additional nineteen co-authors signed the bill. Sixty-three House Republicans voted in favor of it. With an amendment from the Senate, HB 1403 passed with 130 yeas, 2 nays, and 2 abstentions. Governor Rick Perry signed the bill into law on June 16, 2001, and the legislation became effective immediately for persons seeking college enrollment in the fall of 2001.

TEXAS DREAM ACT [HOUSE BILL 1403] | The Handbook of Texas Online | Texas Sta... Page 2 of 3

HB 1403 stipulates that Texas students without legal status must meet certain criteria to be eligible for in-state tuition rates. While in high school, they must be a dependent of a parent or guardian living in Texas; graduate from a Texas high school or obtain a GED certificate; reside in Texas for at least three years prior to graduating from high school; register with a Texas public college or university beginning in the fall of 2001; and file an application to seek permanent residency in the United States.

In the years since the passage of HB 1403, legislators have tried to repeal the law. The growing influence of conservative legislators, including the recent election of a like-minded governor and lieutenant governor, presented formidable challenges to the law in 2015. Lieutenant Governor Dan Patrick campaigned against the law, and Governor Greg Abbott said that he would not veto a repeal of the law if passed by the legislature. Groups such as Texans for Immigration Reduction and Enforcement and Tea Party adherents mobilized support for repeal legislation such as the proposed Senate Bill (SB) 1819. On the other hand, the <a href="Texas">Texas</a>
<a href="Massociation of Business">Association of Business</a> (/handbook/online/articles/datwe), religious groups, labor unions, and university groups that included students without legal status, and other allies united in support of HB 1403. Democratic legislators, particularly those associated with the <a href="Mexican American Legislative Caucus">Mexican American Legislative Caucus</a> (/handbook/online/articles/wem04), also voiced support for the original legislation.

Conservative members of the Eighty-fourth Texas Legislature introduced SB 1819 that stated that Texas residents "unauthorized to be present in the United States" could not be "considered a resident of this state for the purposes of receiving in-state tuition...." While the bill advanced from committee hearings, it failed to meet the deadline to be heard by the Senate for a vote. Public pressure and political maneuvering managed to defeat the repeal efforts, however, the strong opposition to HB 1403 indicated that the idea of providing in-state tuition to Texans without legal status would remain contentious in the state.

TEXAS DREAM ACT [HOUSE BILL 1403] | The Handbook of Texas Online | Texas Sta... Page 3 of 3

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#### What (#)

The following, adapted from the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition, is the preferred citation for this article.

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report an error (http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/feedback/revision-form?haid=33449&title=TEXAS+DREAM+ACT+% 5BHOUSE+BILL+1403%5D&tid=mlt03)

## Tab F

## Results from Tom K. Wong<sup>1</sup> et al., 2017 National DACA Study

Updated 10/7 to include urban-rural cross-tabulations

Survey fielded 8/1/2017 to 8/20/2017 n = 3,063

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Economic Integration	 2-5
Education	 6-7
Inclusion and Belonging	 8-9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Tom K. Wong is associate professor of political science at the University of California, San Diego. tomkwong@ucsd.edu

#### Methodology

The questionnaire was administered to an online panel of DACA recipients recruited by the partner organizations. Several steps were taken to account for the known sources of bias that result from such online panels. To prevent ballot stuffing—one person submitting multiple responses—the authors did not offer an incentive to respondents for taking the questionnaire and used a state-of-the-art online survey platform that does not allow one IP address to submit multiple responses. To prevent spoiled ballots—meaning people responding who are not undocumented—the authors used a unique validation test for undocumented status. Multiple questions were asked about each respondent's migratory history. These questions were asked at different parts of the questionnaire. When repeated, the questions were posed using different wording. If there was agreement in the answers such that there was consistency regarding the respondent's migratory history, the respondent was kept in the resulting pool of respondents. If not, the respondent was excluded. In order to recruit respondents outside of the networks of the partner organizations, Facebook ads were also used. Because there is no phone book of undocumented immigrants, and given the nature of online opt-in surveys, it is not possible to construct a valid margin of error.

### **Economic Integration**

### Check all that apply. After my DACA application was approved, I... (n = 3,063)

		$\geq 25$	Urba	n Rural
Got my first job	 54.2%	35.3%	53.6	% 63.8%
Got a job with better pay	 68.5%	77.7%	68.6	% 66.1%
Got a job that better fits my education and training	 54.2%	59.6%	54.3	% 50.3%
Got a job that better fits my long-term career goals	 53.9%	61.4%	53.9	% 51.4%
Got a job with health insurance or other benefits	 57.3%	66.9%	56.99	% 61.0%
Got a job with improved work conditions	 56.2%	64.4%	56.2	% 55.9%
Started my own business	 5.4%	7.9%	5.39	% 5.1%
I have been able to earn more money, which has				
helped me become financially independent	 69.0%	73.4%	69.19	% 66.1%
I have been able to earn more money, which has				
helped my family financially	 70.8%	73.7%	71.09	% 69.5%
Opened a bank account	 61.0%	47.3%	60.5	% 68.9%
Got my first credit card	 65.7%	67.9%	66.4	% 57.6%
Bought my first car	 64.5%	67.2%	64.69	% 66.1%
Bought a home	 15.7%	23.5%	15.29	% 21.5%

Note: percentages do not sum to 100 as individuals may select all that apply. n = 1,662 for all respondents 25 years and older. n = 3,002 for which urban-rural data are available: n = 2,825 for urban respondents; n = 177 for rural respondents.

#### Are you currently employed?

(n = 3,063)

		$\geq 25$	Urban	Rural
Yes	 91.4%	93.3%	91.4%	90.9%
No	 8.6%	6.7%	8.6%	9.0%
No response	 0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%

Note: percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. n = 1,662 for all respondents 25 years and older. n = 3,002 for which urban-rural data are available: n = 2,825 for urban respondents; n = 177 for rural respondents.

#### Please indicate your average hourly wage OR annual salary.

(n = 2,800), which represents the 91.4% of all respondents who are currently employed)

		≥ 25		Urban	Rural
Average hourly wage	 \$17.46	\$20.05	·	\$17.67	\$15.11
Median hourly wage	 \$15.34	\$17.90		\$15.50	\$14.00
Average annual earnings	 \$36,231.91	\$41,621.48		\$36,482.76	\$31,858.84
Median annual earnings	 \$32,000.00	\$37,595.03		\$32,000.00	\$29,000.00

Note: n = 1,551 for respondents 25 years and older and currently employed. n = 2,743 for respondents who are currently employed and for which urban-rural data are available. Figures exclude the bottom 1<sup>st</sup> and top 99<sup>th</sup> percentiles.

#### .... On average, how many hours do you work per week?

(n = 2,800), which represents the 91.4% of all respondents who are currently employed)

		≥ 25	Urban	Rural
Average hours worked per week	 37.9	39.9	37.9	38.8
Median hours worked per week	 40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0

Note: n = 1,551 for respondents 25 years and older and currently employed. n = 2,743 for respondents who are currently employed and for which urban-rural data are available. Figures exclude the bottom 1st and top 99th percentiles.

#### Were you employed before DACA?

(n = 2,800), which represents the 91.4% of all respondents who are currently employed)

		$\geq 25$	Urban	Rural
Yes	 43.9%	60.7%	44.4%	39.1%
No	 55.9%	38.9%	55.7%	60.9%
No response	 0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%

Note: n = 1,551 for respondents 25 years and older and currently employed. n = 2,743 for respondents who are currently employed and for which urban-rural data are available. Figures exclude the bottom 1st and top 99th percentiles.

#### Please indicate your average hourly wage OR annual salary before DACA.

(n = 1,229, which represents the 43.9% of respondents who are currently employed and were also employed before DACA)

		≥ 25	Urban	Rural
Average hourly wage	 \$10.29	\$10.87	\$10.37	\$9.29
	 \$9.59	\$10.00	\$9.59	\$9.00
Average annual earnings	 \$20,068.49	\$21,950.47	\$19,944.40	\$21,607.65
Median annual earnings	 \$19,000.00	\$20,857.16	\$18,990.01	\$19,586.18

Note: n = 942 for respondents 25 years and older, currently employed, and were employed before DACA. n = 1,205 for respondents who are currently employed, were employed before DACA, and for which urban-rural data are available. Figures exclude the bottom  $1^{st}$  and top  $99^{th}$  percentiles.

### On average, how many hours did you work per week before DACA?

(n = 1,229, which represents the 43.9% of respondents who are currently employed and were also employed before DACA)

		$\geq 25$	Urban	Rural
Average hours worked per week	 37.7	39.2	37.3	42.9
Median hours worked per week	 40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0

Note: n = 942 for respondents 25 years and older, currently employed, and were employed before DACA. n = 1,205 for respondents who are currently employed, were employed before DACA, and for which urban-rural data are available. Figures exclude the bottom  $1^{st}$  and top  $99^{th}$  percentiles.

#### Does your employer know that you have DACA?

(n = 2,800, which represents the 91.4% of all respondents who are currently employed)

		Urban	Rural
Yes	 50.0%	50.3%	45.9%
No	 11.4%	11.5%	8.1%
Not sure	 37.7%	37.4%	44.7%
No response	 0.9%	1.2%	0.8%

Note: percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. n = 2,743 for respondents who are currently employed and for which urban-rural data are available.

#### ..... Are you bilingual?

(n = 2,800, which represents the 91.4% of all respondents who are currently employed)

		Urban	Rural
Yes	 98.1%	98.1%	99.4%
No	 1.9%	1.9%	0.0%
No response	 0.1%	0.0%	0.6%

Note: percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. n = 2,743 for respondents who are currently employed and for which urban-rural data are available.

### Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "My being bilingual has been an asset to my employer."

(n = 2,746, which represents the 98.1% of respondents who are currently employed and are bilingual)

		- 1	Urban	Rural
Strongly agree	 80.1%	-	79.9%	81.3%
Agree	 12.5%		12.6%	13.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	 6.1%		5.9%	5.6%
Disagree	 0.8%		0.8%	0.0%
Strongly disagree	 0.4%		0.4%	0.0%
No response	 0.2%		0.2%	0.0%
Agree/strongly agree	 92.6%		92.6%	94.4%
Neither agree nor disagree	 6.1%		5.9%	5.6%
Disagree/strongly disagree	 1.2%		1.2%	0.0%
No response	 0.2%		0.2%	0.0%

Note: percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. n = 2,693 for respondents who are currently employed, are bilingual, and for which urban-rural data are available.

### Education

### Check all that apply. After my DACA application was approved, I... (n = 3,063)

		$\geq 25$		Urban	Rural
Pursued educational opportunities that I previously			-		
could not	65.3%	54.2%		65.3%	63.3%
I haven't pursued more education yet, but I plan to	33.3%	42.7%		33.4%	36.2%
I don't plan to pursue more education	3.3%	5.1%		3.4%	2.3%
Paid off some/all of my student loans	18.4%	18.3%		18.3%	16.4%

Note: percentages do not sum to 100 as individuals may select all that apply. n = 1,662 for all respondents 25 years and older. n = 3,002 for which urban-rural data are available: n = 2,825 for urban respondents; n = 177 for rural respondents.

#### Are you currently in school?

(n = 3,063)

		≥ 25	-	Urban	Rural	
Yes	 44.9%	30.6%		45.0%	40.7%	
No	 55.0%	69.3%		54.9%	58.8%	
No response	 0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.6%	

Note: percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. n = 1,662 for all respondents 25 years and older. n = 3,002 for which urban-rural data are available: n = 2,825 for urban respondents; n = 177 for rural respondents.

#### .... What degree are you currently pursuing?

(n = 1,374, which represents 44.9% of all respondents who are currently in school)

		$\geq 25$	Urban	Rural
GED or equivalent	 0.9%	2.2%	0.8%	2.8%
High-school diploma	 2.7%	0.6%	2.8%	2.8%
Trade/technical/vocational degree or certificate	 4.3%	6.3%	4.2%	8.3%
Associate's degree	 19.4%	18.5%	19.2%	20.8%
Bachelor's degree	 52.5%	42.2%	52.3%	54.2%
Master's degree	 13.1%	21.0%	13.5%	8.3%
Professional degree above a master's degree	 2.3%	3.1%	2.4%	2.8%
Doctorate degree	 3.6%	4.9%	3.8%	0.0%
No response	 1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	 71.5%	71.2%	72.0%	65.3%

Note: percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. n = 509 for respondents 25 years and older who are currently in school. n = 1,344 for respondents who are currently in school and for which urban-rural data are available.

# What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed? If you are currently enrolled in school, what is the highest degree you have received thus far? (n = 3,063)

		≥ 25	Urban	Rural
GED or equivalent	 3.4%	5.4%	3.4%	3.9%
High-school diploma	 24.0%	18.1%	23.4%	33.9%
Trade/technical/vocational degree or certificate	 3.6%	4.3%	3.7%	2.3%
Associate's degree	 15.7%	15.0%	15.4%	19.8%
Some college	 23.9%	20.7%	23.8%	24.3%
Bachelor's degree	 23.2%	27.3%	23.8%	12.4%
Master's degree	 4.4%	7.3%	4.5%	1.7%
Professional degree above a master's degree	 0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%
Doctorate degree	 0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%
No response	 1.3%	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	 28.2%	35.5%	28.6%	14.1%

Note: percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. n = 1,662 for all respondents 25 years and older. n = 3,002 for which urban-rural data are available: n = 2,825 for urban respondents; n = 177 for rural respondents.

### **Inclusion and Belonging**

Check all that apply. After my DACA application was approved, I...

(n = 3,063)

		≥ 25	Urban	Rural
Got my driver's license for the first time	79.7%	80.4%	79.6%	81.4%
Got a state identification card for the first time	55.1%	51.1%	55.4%	50.3%
Became an organ donor	48.7%	49.8%	48.8%	50.3%
Donated blood for the first time	17.8%	13.7%	17.7%	23.2%

Note: percentages do not sum to 100 as individuals may select all that apply. n = 1,662 for all respondents 25 years and older. n = 3,002 for which urban-rural data are available: n = 2,825 for urban respondents; n = 177 for rural respondents.

Please indicate the immigration status of your immediate family members, meaning a parent, sibling, spouse, or child. (select all that apply)

(n = 3,063)

		Urban	Rural
American citizen spouse	 16.6%	16.4%	20.9%
American citizen child	 25.7%	25.5%	27.7%
American citizen sibling	 58.9%	58.9%	64.9%
American citizen spouse, child, or sibling	 72.7%	72.7%	77.9%

Note: percentages do not sum to 100 as individuals may select all that apply. n = 3,002 for which urban-rural data are available: n = 2,825 for urban respondents; n = 177 for rural respondents.

Do you have an immediate family member, meaning a parent, sibling, spouse, or child, who is a U.S. citizen and is 18 years or older?

(n = 3,063)

		Urban	Rural
Yes	 44.6%	44.5%	48.0%
No	 55.0%	55.2%	50.9%
No response	 0.4%	0.4%	1.1%

Note: percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. n = 3,002 for which urban-rural data are available: n = 2,825 for urban respondents; n = 177 for rural respondents.

### Are any of your immediate family members who are U.S. citizens and are 18 years or older registered to vote?

(n = 1,365, which represents 44.6% of all respondents who have immediate relatives who are U.S. citizens that are 18 years or older)

		Urban	Rural
Yes	 81.5%	81.6%	80.0%
No	 18.3%	18.1%	20.0%
No response	 0.2%	0.2%	0.0%

Note: percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. n = 1,342 for respondents who have immediate family members who are U.S. citizens 18 years and older and for which urban-rural data are available.

### What state do you currently live in?

(n = 3,063)

	0/0	%
	Poll	DACA
California	 24.3%	28.3%
Texas	 17.4%	15.8%
New York	 4.8%	5.3%
Illinois	 4.4%	5.4%
Arizona	 4.1%	3.5%
Florida	 3.3%	4.2%
North Carolina	 3.1%	3.5%
Colorado	 2.8%	2.2%
Washington	 2.7%	2.3%
Georgia	 2.6%	3.1%
New Jersey	 1.9%	2.8%
Utah	 1.9%	1.2%
Tennessee	 1.5%	1.1%
Oregon	 1.3%	1.4%
Maryland	 1.3%	1.2%
Michigan	 1.3%	0.8%
New Mexico	 1.2%	0.9%
Massachusetts	 1.2%	1.0%
Kansas	 1.1%	0.9%
Pennsylvania	 1.1%	0.7%
Virginia	 1.1%	1.5%
Minnesota	 1.0%	0.8%
Nevada	 1.0%	1.7%
Oklahoma	 1.0%	0.9%
South Carolina	 1.0%	0.8%
Arkansas	 1.0%	0.6%
Other	 10.6%	8.1%

Note: percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

### What is your race/ethnicity?

(n = 3,063)

White	 1.7%
Black	 1.1%
Hispanic/Latino	 92.6%
Asian or Pacific Islander	 3.5%
Other	 0.9%
No Response	 0.2%

Note: percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

	%	%
	Poll	DACA
Hispanic/Latino	 92.8%	93.5%
Other	 7.2%	6.5%

### How old are you?

(n = 3,063)

Average		25.2
Median		25
16		0.4%
	•••••	
17		1.6%
18		3.0%
19		4.4%
20		5.2%
21		6.6%
22		7.6%
23		8.9%
24		8.0%
25		7.1%
26		8.6%
27		7.6%
28		7.3%
29		6.2%
30		5.3%
31		3.6%
32		3.3%
33		2.2%
34		1.8%
35		1.4%
33	•••••	1.4/0

Note: percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

How old were you when you first came to the U.S.? (n = 3,063)

Average		6.5
Median		6
0		4.5%
1		7.6%
2		8.3%
3		9.7%
4		8.0%
5		8.7%
6		7.4%
7		7.4%
8	••••••	6.5%
_	•••••	
9		6.2%
10		5.6%
11		5.0%
12		3.9%
13		3.5%
14		4.1%
15		3.7%

Note: percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

### Tab G



IMMIGRATION

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**OUR CHAPTERS** 

ABOUT US Join The Fight



### **DACA Stories**

### **SABA NAFEES**

Saba Nafees is a Dreamer and Ph.D. candidate at Texas Tech. She arrived in the U.S. from Pakistan at age 11 and has known no other home outside of Texas. Under DACA, she has been able to use mathematics to better understand diseases like cancer and teach undergraduate students.

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## DACA is...



### **750,000 DREAMERS**

DACA has allowed hundreds of thousands of Dreamers to make our communities and economy stronger



### A WORK PERMIT FOR OUR EMPLOYEES

DACA allows 645,145 people, from every industry, to work and create jobs for native-born Americans



### **PROTECTION FOR FAMILIES**

2 in 5 DACA recipients have a U.S. citizen as a family member

## Fighting for Dreamers

2012

### EXECUTIVE ACTION ANNOUNCEMENT

On June 15, 2012, President Obama created a new policy calling for deferred action for certain undocumented young people who came to the U.S. as children. Applications under the program which is called Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals ("DACA") began on August 15, 2012.

2014

### EXECUTIVE ACTION EXPANSION

President Obama announced his "immigration accountability executive action," which included a series of measures, including expansion of the current Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, as well as the creation of a new deferred action program, Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents (DAPA).

2015 - 2016

# PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AND SUPREME COURT CASE

Judge Andrew S. Hanen of the Federal District Court in Brownsville, Texas issued a preliminary injunction in 2015 effectively suspending implementation of the programs while he ruled on the programs' legality. In 2016, the United States v. Texas case made it all the way to the Supreme Court and tied in a 4-4 ruling. The decision halted the DACA expansion and creation of DAPA. DACA continues to exist as a program and its future is dependent on the next administration.

2017

### BRIDGE ACT RE-INTRODUCED

Senators Lindsey Graham (R-SC) and Dick Durbin (D-IL) re-introduced the BRIDGE Act – bipartisan legislation to allow those eligible for DACA to continue living in the U.S. with permission from the federal government and provides a congressional solution. A companion bill was introduced by Representative Mike Coffman (R-CO) in the House.

## GLIMPSES OF DACA In Their Own Words



"We still don't know a lot about cancer. We still don't know about genetic diseases. My research at Texas Tech goes right into the heart of that. It uses pure mathematics to look into why all these genetic diseases exist and ...

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"To me, Georgia is my home. I am proud to be from the South and I love to give back to my community. I tell everybody I'm a Latino that grew up eating tortillas and grits at the same time, and North Georgia is home. And fo...

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"I invest in the next generation of biomedical tech solutions. When I was working at a convenience store, I always had big aspirations, even though I wasn't sure how they would ever come to fruition. But the moment DACA wa...

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"I didn't let anything keep me from advancing academically. Unfortunately, when high school ended, I couldn't attend the university of my dreams. I was getting all these acceptance letters, but I couldn't go to any of thes...

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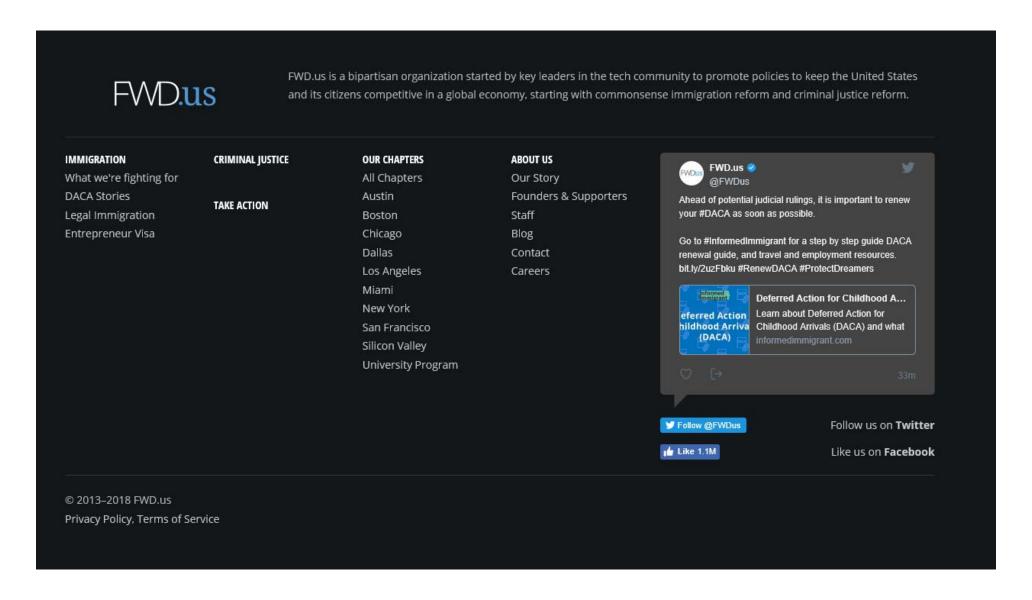
"My dad was a fighter pilot in the Peruvian Air Force, so I grew up with a lot of military influence. When I was in high school I joined NJROTC which was the junior ROTC and I was there for three-and-a-half years. It gave me...

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"My education was so that I could contribute to society. My last year at Southern Methodist University I began working on an engaged learning fellowship. Because of that I was selected to be the commencement

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https://www.fwd.us/dacastories

### Tab H

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS **BROWNSVILLE DIVISION**

STATE OF TEXAS, et al.,	§	
	§	
Plaintiffs,	§	
	§	
V.	§	
	§	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.,	§	Case No. 1:18-CV-68
	§	
Defendants,	§	
	§	
and	§	
	§	
KARLA PEREZ, et al.	§	
,	8	
Defendant Intervenors.	§	
	U	

DECLARATION OF DR. RANDY CAPPS IN SUPPORT OF BRIEF OF AMICI CURIAE THE HOUSTON HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, THE TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF BUSINESS, SEVEN OTHER TEXAS CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, THE TEXAS BORDER COALITION, INTERNATIONAL BANCSHARES CORPORATION, MAREK BROTHERS CONSTRUCTION, INC., SOUTHWEST AIRLINES AND UNITED AIRLINES, INC. IN OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Thomas S. Leatherbury Harry M. Reasoner Attorney-in-Charge Tex. Bar No. 16642000 Tex. Bar No. 12095275 SD of Tex. Bar No. 19358 VINSON & ELKINS L.L.P. 3700 Trammell Crow Center 2001 Ross Avenue Dallas, Texas 75201-2975 214.220.7700 telephone 214.999.7792 facsimile tleatherbury@velaw.com

Fed. ID. No. 538 Alberto P. Cardenas, Jr. Tex. Bar No. 24012382 SD of Tex. Bar No. 3253266 VINSON & ELKINS L.L.P. 1001 Fannin Street, Suite 2500 Houston, Texas 77002 713.758.2222 telephone 713.758.2346 facsimile hreasoner@velaw.com bcardenas@velaw.com

Attorneys for Amici Curiae

### **DECLARATION OF DR. RANDY CAPPS**

- I, Dr. Randy Capps, declare:
- 1. I am the Director of Research for U.S. Programs, at the Migration Policy Institute. As a demographer, my expertise focuses on immigration trends, the unauthorized population, immigrants in the United States labor force, the children of immigrants and their well-being, and immigrant health-care and public benefits access and use. I received my Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Texas in 1999 and my master of public affairs, also from the University of Texas, in 1992. I have personal knowledge of the following facts. I make this Declaration in support of the Brief of *Amici Curiae* In Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion For Preliminary Injunction.
- 2. I have conducted research concerning recipients of deferred action pursuant to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals ("DACA") initiative, including analyses of their characteristics (such as occupations, educational attainment, and incomes), and of the potential impact that the rescission of the DACA initiative would have on these individuals.
- 3. Based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010-2014 American Community Survey and the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation, with assignments of legal status to noncitizens, I calculated that there are approximately 1,000 DACA recipients in Texas who are employed as public servants.

4. I used the following Census Bureau classifications of "public servants" to inform my analysis: firefighters, police officers, and public school teachers, not including post-secondary teachers or teacher assistants.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 18th day of July, 2018, in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Randy Capps

## Tab I

U.S. could lose an estimated 20,000 teachers, many bilingual, as DACA is phased out | Immigration | Dallas News

Ad





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IMMIGRATION

OCT 5

## U.S. could lose an estimated 20,000 teachers, many bilingual, as DACA is phased out



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Stay strong. Luis Juarez, a Dallas fifth-grade teacher, knew that was his only choice.

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U.S. could lose an estimated 20,000 teachers, many bilingual, as DACA is phased out | Immigration | Dallas News

"The moment parents see me break down and lose hope, they are going to lose hope. They know if Mr. Juarez still has hope, they are going to have hope, too."

And, yet here it was. For Juarez and many others, a dreaded announcement: On Sept. 5, President Donald Trump's administration said it would phase out <u>DACA</u>, the Obama-era initiative that gives the children of unauthorized immigrants, many who were brought here illegally, a reprieve from deportation and the right to work.

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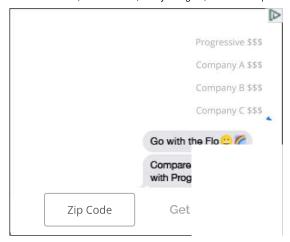
Trump's decision sent a chill through immigrant communities, even as he challenged Congress to pass a law to allow <u>DACA</u> recipients, also known as Dreamers, to legally remain in the country. If those legislative efforts fail, the end of DACA will affect more than just children, college students and their families.

It will mean teachers like Juarez could be deported, too.

Texas stands to lose about 2,000 teachers who are in the DACA program, and as many as 20,000 such teachers would be affected nationwide. The clock is ticking, and without a legislative reprieve, within a few years it will be illegal for these teachers to work in the U.S. Their loss would hit bilingual education, where there's a constant dearth of educators, especially hard.

Juarez, a 26-year-old math and science teacher at Lipscomb Elementary, teaches in a school where many students are from immigrant families. He speaks English and Spanish.

U.S. could lose an estimated 20,000 teachers, many bilingual, as DACA is phased out | Immigration | Dallas News



"My hope is that they see myself in their shoes," he said. "That they work to prove to their parents that they made the right decision to to come to this country."



Dallas teacher Luis Juarez (center) was one of nine young educators recognized at the White House for their leadership in the classroom and the community in 2015. All the immigrant teachers had DACA. (The White House)

If he goes, a symbol of their hope goes with him. So Juarez and other educators, despite their anxieties and worries about the future, are working hard to change the system.

U.S. could lose an estimated 20,000 teachers, many bilingual, as DACA is phased out | Immigration | Dallas News

### Plyler v. Doe

Education has played center stage in important immigration policy decisions for decades. In 1982, the Supreme Court ruled in a case originating in Texas that students can't be barred from a K-12 public education because of their immigration status.

When undocumented students entered college, they were often required to pay more expensive out-of-state tuition. That changed in 2001 when Texas became the first state in the nation to allow them to pay in-state tuition.

Another hurdle remained: Though undocumented students had a right to a public education and in-state tuition, they had no right to be hired for a job. They remained subject to detention and deportation.

For years, activists pushed for laws that would create a pathway to citizenship for children who were brought to the U.S. illegally by their parents or were brought with visas that later expired. Many of those children arrived as infants and had little knowledge of their places of birth.



Efforts to pass such a law repeatedly failed.

In 2012, President Barack Obama took matters into his own hands, issuing an executive action allowing children who'd arrived in the U.S. before the age of 16 to apply for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals status. Those who qualified could get renewable two-year employment authorization permits. And they were safe from deportation unless convicted of a crime.

The action was widely criticized as unconstitutional by some conservatives and legal experts, but over five years, it allowed many children to grow up without being challenged by immigration authorities. Thousands of DACA recipients who were raised in the U.S. graduated from college

U.S. could lose an estimated 20,000 teachers, many bilingual, as DACA is phased out | Immigration | Dallas News and chose to teach; to go into public school systems full of poor children from minority and immigrant populations where their bilingual skills were highly sought.



#### EDUCATION

### Texas is desperate for bilingual teachers, so why aren't more answering the call?

"We discovered that these DACA teachers grew up in this community," said Michael Hinojosa, Dallas ISD superintendent. His district employs 68 immigrants with DACA permits, including three dozen teachers.

Ironically, before DACA the school district had already been recruiting teachers from Mexico, Puerto Rico and Spain for their language skills, Hinojosa said. And DACA recruits came with a superior grasp of English, the superintendent said.

Trump's fulfillment of his campaign promise to end DACA pleases immigration hawks, including Texas Attorney General Ken Paxton, who led a 10-state consortium that threatened to sue unless the Trump administration shut down the program. The decision to phase it out leaves the future uncertain for the nearly 800,000 people who have DACA status.

Hinojosa said the end of DACA is something educators never really anticipated.

"We did not see this as a risk," Hinojosa said. "We saw this as a great win. These are local kids teaching our kids."

TRUMP'S MOVE TO END DACA IGNITES DEBATE AND FEAR IN A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

Where do those 'Dreamer' immigrants live? Dallas area third largest region

This 20-year-old DACA recipient with a disability will be released from detention after national pressure

U.S. could lose an estimated 20,000 teachers, many bilingual, as DACA is phased out

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7/18/2018 U.S. could lose an estimated 20,000 teachers, many bilingual, as DACA is phased out | Immigration | Dallas News

The Texas Education Agency, which oversees K-12 public education in Texas, does not keep tabs on how many of its teachers are in the DACA program. Neither does the Texas State Teachers Association. But an estimate by the Migration Policy Institute based on data from the federal government puts the national number at 20,000. The agency believes there are about 2,000 DACA teachers in Texas.

That may not seem like a huge proportion of Texas' more than 350,000 public school teachers. But as of two years ago, the latest year for which complete data was available, there were more than 20,500 bilingual or English-as-a-second-language teachers instructing almost 1 million Texas students who need Spanish-speaking teachers to help them with their English. The state has a chronic need for such bilingual teachers.

### What's next?

For some DACA teachers, the immediate reaction to the end of the program was fear.

Karen Reyes, a DACA recipient who teaches special education at an Austin school, said she worries daily about her future. She isn't eligible for another two-year DACA renewal, and her work permit expires next August. If she's out of a job after that, she's not sure what she'll do.

"It's been playing with our emotions," Reyes said, struggling to hold back tears. "This could potentially be my last year teaching."

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Both DACA teachers and their school districts are confronted with questions about what might come next: If a teacher's work permit expires before the end of the school year, should they lose their job? How will schools replace those immigrant teachers?

A spokeswoman for the TEA said decisions on when to hire or fire a teacher are local district matters. The TEA hasn't set up any programs to assist teachers who are in limbo.

Some districts are supportive of their DACA teachers and have been sponsoring clinics to help them with what might be their final two-year permit renewals. Others have told employees that it is their responsibility to give notice when their permits expire, said Montserrat Garibay, vice president of Education Austin, an association for school district employees.

"That's very concerning," Garibay said. "I think there's going to be a very fine line in how they go about that."



Montserrat Garibay, vice president of Education Austin, speaks during a rally at the steps of the capitol on the first day of a legislative special session in July at the Texas state capitol. (Ashley Landis/Staff Photographer)

U.S. could lose an estimated 20,000 teachers, many bilingual, as DACA is phased out | Immigration | Dallas News

Garibay said her organization has least 12 members who've benefitted from DACA. In an effort to soothe their concerns, she held a meeting in early September. Only four showed up.

"They're scared," Garibay said.

But many DACA teachers are now fired up, too, said <u>Viridiana Carrizales</u>, who runs a national <u>DACA program</u> for <u>Teach for America</u>, the nonprofit that requires a two-year commitment from its recruits. TFA teachers are often sent into the nation's poorest school populations.

TFA has helped nearly 200 DACA recipients become TFA teachers, including 60 in Texas and about 25 in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

DACA teachers are asking for support, not pity, Carrizales says. "There is a lot of courage and strength that you need when everything is falling apart," she said.

DACA teachers are in overdrive fighting to preserve DACA or, more optimistically, seeking something even better, like a pathway to U.S. citizenship. More than a dozen court fights over DACA have sprung up across the nation.

"We are not in panic mode; We are in support mode," Hinojosa said. Like many others, the school superintendent feels the DACA issue personally. He's a Mexican immigrant who moved to Texas as a 3-year-old when his father legally entered the country.

Defense will be "very strategic," Hinojosa said. "I would really like Congress to handle this once and for all so that it is no longer in the hands of the president. If that doesn't work, the courts are always the backup plan...That is where civil rights has been handled."

Carrizales said she began devising a fight plan for DACA teachers after Trump's presidential victory last year. The TFA program provides legal support to assess each TFA teacher's case, advocates for DACA permit renewals, and will provide a financial plan if a DACA teacher loses her or his job and can't make payments on cars or other items. If a teacher decides they must move back with family, TFA will cover costs.

But Carrizales and others worry about what might happen if all else fails and the U.S. loses the DACA teachers altogether.

Many children in classrooms benefit from the life examples of DACA teachers, she said. To have a teacher suddenly end that relationship with students causes a ripple effect, especially for children

7/18/2018 U.S. could lose an estimated 20,000 teachers, many bilingual, as DACA is phased out | Immigration | Dallas News who are undocumented as Carrizales herself once was, she said. The fear of deportation takes a toll, she said.

"Imagine a student who fears for their parents and now there is another layer that it could be their teacher," Carrizales said.

### "Out-innovate"

Juarez and his family came to the U.S. from a drug cartel-heavy region of Mexico near Monterrey on tourist visas when he was 13. When the visas expired, he became undocumented. DACA, he said, changed his life so that he can change others' for the best.

He swung into action after it was announced that the DACA program will end, making an appointment with the staff of Texas Republican Sen. John Cornyn. Juarez took a parent with him.

The meeting, he said, gave him some hope: Cornyn's staff indicated he is open to hearing about legislation to help DACA immigrants. Cornyn himself has said DACA recipients "continue to make positive contributions to Texas and the nation, and it's important for us to achieve a long-term resolution."

While waiting to see what happens, Juarez keeps teaching math and science in his elementary classroom. He's also helping to coach soccer players and meets regularly with parents on work days that can stretch to 12 hours.

He said he looks with pride at a letter from Obama that's now framed and hanging in his classroom. In 2015, <u>Juarez</u> and other DACA teachers were invited to the White House and feted as "champions of change."

Each day when students walk into Mr. Juarez' classroom — with its math formulas on a dry erase board and its chemistry beakers — they can see the letter signed by Obama. "Together we will outinnovate, out-educate, out-build the rest of the world," it reads.

"It is a constant reminder of why I do what I do," Juarez said.

Staff Writer Eva Marie-Ayala contributed to this report.

### Timeline:

U.S. could lose an estimated 20,000 teachers, many bilingual, as DACA is phased out | Immigration | Dallas News

Texas has often led the nation in key immigration controversies involving education. Here are some of them:

1982: The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the <u>Texas case Plyler v. Doe</u> that states cannot deny students in grades K through 12 a free public education because of their undocumented status.

2001: Texas becomes the first state in the nation to pass an in-state tuition law. The law creates a national movement and other states follow.

2012: <u>President Barack Obama</u> unveils an executive action called Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or DACA, for certain young immigrants brought to the U.S. before the age of 16 by a parent. The 2012 DACA program was challenged <u>in Dallas federal court</u> by 10 federal immigration enforcement agents, but that suit fails in 2013.

2017: Texas Attorney General Ken Paxton leads a multi-state coalition that threatens to sue the federal government if the DACA program isn't ended.

2017: On Sept. 5, U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions announces the phase-out of DACA. President Donald Trump challenges Congress to pass a law that replaces it.

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IN THIS COLLECTION ...

## Trump's move to end DACA ignites debate and fear in a nation of immigrants

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Texas sets four consecutive electricity usage records, and summer is only getting started

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By Robert T. Garrett and Gromer Jeffers Jr.

## Tab J

7/18/2018

Deeper Underground: Businesses feel the pinch as undocumented consumers limit shopping expenses - Houston Chronicle

Emilia Alvarez alters a dress for a client from a corner of her business E-Mily's Boutique. She sells handmade designs and provides tailoring services.

#### DEEPER UNDERGROUND

Businesses feel the pinch as undocumented consumers limit shopping expenses

Story by <u>Ileana Najarro (/author/ileana-najarro/)</u> and <u>Monica Rhor (/author/monica-rhor/)</u>
Multimedia by <u>Marie D. De Jesús (http://www.mariedejesus.com/)</u> and <u>Godofredo A. Vasquez (https://www.instagram.com/godovasquez/)</u>

Published: Oct. 20, 2017



nside the PlazAmericas Mall in southwest Houston, where merchants sell baptism dresses, artisanal pottery and piñatas, the hallways are empty and bored employees pass the time on cellphones. The few shoppers remaining barely glance at vacant storefronts, omens of a new threat to business.

Toward the back of the complex, which has catered to immigrants customers since 2009, storeowner Emilia Alvarez snipped the sleeves off a button-up men's shirt she hasn't sold in months. Last year, Alvarez could easily rack up \$1,000 at E-Mily's Boutique on any given Sunday. She had a loyal following among fellow undocumented immigrants.

Then Donald Trump was elected president, promising a border wall and mass deportations — and her sales plummeted.

Christmas sales in 2016 totaled \$800, a \$6,200 drop from the previous year. Sunday sales in January averaged \$500. On the first Sunday of October, she made \$160.

In one month alone, Alvarez lost 10 longtime customers — they left the country. (https://twitter.com/intent/tweet? text=In%20one%20month%20alone,%20Alvarez%20lost%2010%20longtime%20customers%20%E2%80%94%20they%20left%20the%

The same is happening across the city — at mom-and-pop operations and big-box stores, shopping centers and discount boutiques that cater to Houston's huge immigrant population and its 575,000 undocumented immigrants. Business is sluggish, sales sporadic and shoppers sparse.

### ABOUT THE SERIES

"Deeper Underground (/newamerica/storylines/underground/)" is a series exploring how aggressive federal enforcement, controversial laws and heated political rhetoric are pushing Houston's immigrants – documented and undocumented – deeper into the shadows.

Part 1: Fear drives mistrust between police, immigrant communities (/deeperunderground/1/)

Part 2: Businesses feel the pinch as undocumented consumers limit shopping expenses (/deeperunderground/2/)

**Part 3**: Trump's immigrant crackdown brings 'blanket of fear' to Houston schools (/news/houston-texas/houston/article/Trump-s-immigrant-crackdown-brings-blanket-of-12442229.php)

**Part 4**: Fearing deportation, undocumented immigrants in Houston are avoiding hospitals and clinics (/news/houston-texas/houston/article/Fearing-deportation-undocumented-immigrants-are-12450772.php)

The slowdown is a response to a new reality for immigrants in Houston and across the country, one that began to unfurl after Trump's election ushered in a crackdown on so-called sanctuary cities, the stepped-up immigration enforcement and, most recently, the phasing out of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program for young immigrants.

As undocumented immigrants grapple with greater fears of being deported or detained, they have cut back on spending, shuttered businesses and begun planning to move out of Texas.

In Houston, where foreign-born residents make up almost one-third of the workforce and nearly 30 percent of small business owners (https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?text=Foreign-born%20residents%20make%20up%20almost%20one-third%20of%20the%20workforce%20and%20nearly%2030%20percent%20of%20small%20business%20owners%20http://www.houst , that could mean a substantial loss to the greater economy and a crippling blow to the labor pool.

Alvarez spent a decade shoring up her shop, the lifelong dream of a designer growing up in El Salvador. Seeing her own handmade fashions fly off the shelves made the pain of leaving her mother behind somewhat bearable. Now, as her clients have all but disappeared, she's left to wonder: How much longer can the store stay open?

"It's slow again, isn't it?" asked Moises Kiche, Alvarez' only remaining employee after she let a girl go a few months ago. Alvarez cut Kiche's shift down to Sundays.

"Yes it is," Alvarez said with a sigh as she passed the now short-sleeved shirt over to Kiche for a finishing stitch.

She doesn't know how much longer she can afford to keep paying him \$70 each Sunday. Losing him would serve as another stark reminder that business is going under.

With clothing sales becoming scarce and management unwilling to budge on the \$1,500 rent, she's resorted to offering tailoring services on credit, selling knick-knacks in the store, even flipping used cars on the side.

"The idea is to make money," Alvarez said. "One way or another."

She adjusted a statue of La Virgen de Guadalupe at her store entrance. It's on sale for \$99.99.\*

7/18/2018

Deeper Underground: Businesses feel the pinch as undocumented consumers limit shopping expenses - Houston Chronicle



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Alvarez lost about \$5,000 worth of merchandise after a portion of her store's ceiling caved in during Hurricane Harvey. With sales still sluggish since Donald Trump's election win, she's not sure how much longer she can sustain the business.

. . .

At a time when the national economy is holding strong, Houston now finds itself grappling with massive storm damage from Hurricane Harvey, stubbornly sluggish oil prices and a sectoral slump large enough to be felt across the entire region, with businesses that rely on immigrants as consumers and employees in danger of going under or laying off workers.

Remittances are down by 15 percent, and international shipping is down by 20 percent. (https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?

text=Remittances%20are%20down%20by%2015%20percent,%20and%20international%20shipping%20is%20down%20by%2020%20

Tourist bus companies that offer trips to and from Mexico report up to 30 percent ridership declines compared to last year. (https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?

Maria Rebollar, a real estate agent for the Gold Quest Group, has seen a 70 percent drop in mortgage and private investment loans among her undocumented clients, all of whom have designated IRS tax codes.

At PlazAmericas Mall, at least three shops have recently closed.

At the Farmer's Market Association in the Heights, where Latinos are normally the biggest spenders and most reliable customers, sales have dropped nearly 60 percent and buyers pick up only the bare necessities.

Along Airline Drive on Houston's north side, Mexican and Central American food trucks parked in gas stations and parking lots once drew scores of late-night customers — mostly undocumented immigrants pulling 12-plus hour shifts or working a second job. Now, they sit mostly idle, with less than two dozen customers straggling by, even on traditionally-busy Friday nights.

Since Trump's inauguration, his administration has contemplated limits on legal immigration, ordered increased enforcement by Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and made tougher border security and immigration enforcement a requirement for any deal to save DACA, an Obama-era program that gave deportation relief and work permits to about 800,000 immigrants brought to the country illegally as children. The number of arrests by ICE agents, who are reportedly targeting so-called "sanctuary cities," has jumped 43 percent.

State Sen. Charles Perry, R-Lubbock, said those predicting economic losses from the newly enacted state law he sponsored cracking down on sanctuary cities, known as Senate Bill 4, base their arguments on "unsupported 'what ifs'" and are "typically biased with a political agenda."

(http://ww3.hdnux.com/photos/66/65/20/14373922/3/rawImage.jpg)

Freddy, owner of Smart Engine and Performance automotive repair, came to the U.S. at age 17. While his automotive business hasn't seen much of a downturn in the wake of SB4, the taco truck he operates on the side hasn't been fairing as well. Undocumented himself, Freddy is concerned over the greater economic slump the Houston region will face should everyone like him leave the state and/or the country in the wake of Trump's presidency and the passage of SB4.

The new state law requires local law enforcement agencies to honor federal immigration holds for people in the country illegally and authorizes police to ask about immigration status during traffic stops and other interactions. Other portions of the law, including a provision that would have penalized local police for refusing to cooperate with federal authorities, have been stayed by a federal judge in San Antonio, pending a hearing before the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans on Nov. 6.

"The only true measurable economic cost regarding SB4 is that of a lawless community," Perry said in a statement. "Example after example shows that when laws are not enforced and crime is left unchecked, communities suffer enormous financial costs."

But every piece of legislation and executive action aimed at restricting immigration and every rumored ICE raid has ratcheted up fears in immigrant communities — particularly among those here illegally — and forced families to map out what they describe as contingency plans.

Do we stay in Texas or head to a more immigrant-friendly state? Do we weather this political climate or return to homelands where poverty is grinding and violence rampant?

Do we buy this trinket or that toy or save our pennies, just in case? In case a father who supports the family is picked up by ICE agents. In case a single mother needs money to get her son out of immigration detention. In case children are left behind alone when parents are deported.

Such decisions are made countless times of day at kitchen tables and at cash registers across the city, whose 575,000 undocumented immigrants are the third largest concentration in the country.

About one in 10 private sector workers in Texas are undocumented, (https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?

text=About%20one%20in%2010%20private%20sector%20workers%20in%20Texas%20are%20undocumented.%20http://www.housto

✓ according to a 2016 report by The Perryman Group, an economic research and analysis firm based in Waco. <u>Undocumented</u>

immigrants account for \$77 billion in the state's retail sales every year. (https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?
text=Undocumented%20immigrants%20account%20for%20%2477%20billion%20in%20the%20state's%20retail%20sales%20every%2

When those workers and their families leave or stop spending money, it sends a ripple effect across the larger economy.

The jobs lost are not filled by native workers, explained Alex Nowrasteh, an immigration policy analyst with the Cato Institute. Instead, they disappear, along with consumers who had been pumping money into the local economy.

"Local restaurants, grocery stores and barbers shops also lose business," said Nowrasteh.

The Perryman Group report estimated that <u>restrictive immigration policies could result in the loss of 417,815 jobs in the state and \$14.6 billion in retail sales a year. (https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?</u>

text=Restrictive%20immigration%20policies%20could%20result%20in%20the%20loss%20of%20417,815%20jobs%20in%20the%20sta

▶ A mass exodus could also mean a big drop in revenue for Texas, which reaps about \$1.5 billion a year in state and local taxes from undocumented immigrants, according to an analysis by the non-partisan Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (ITEP).

The Greater Houston region, which has an estimated 80,000 DACA recipients, could lose more than \$2 billion in annual economic activity from just ending that program and losing those immigrants alone, according to studies by the Migration Policy Institute and the Center for American Progress.

"Houstonians may disagree when it comes to immigration, but we all seem to agree on keeping money in our wallets," said Laura Murillo, president and CEO of the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. "Immigration absolutely has an impact on the greater economy. We need immigrants to continue to go out and spend money, to make purchases."

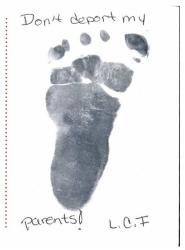
### Your stories: 'Living in fear'



El periódico Houston Chronicle va publicar una serie de historias sobre como la ley SB4 está impactando la cuidad. Queremos oír su opinión sobre esta ley y como está transformando su comunidad. Por favor escriba sus pensamientos en esta tarjeta postal y se publicara en el internet. Si es indocumentado por favor solo escriba su primer nombre. Si es ciudadano o residente legal, por favor escriba su nombre compieto. Si quiere compartir su opinión por internet, vaya al sito houstonchronicle.com/immigrationstories. Gracias por su participación.

Atentamente,

Ileana Najarro, reportera del Houston Chronicle



Houston's undocumented immigrants, a community in living fear of increased immigration enforcement and the looming threat of a state law allowing police officers to question a person's immigration status, penned powerful thoughts on postcards. Click here to read them. (/newamerica/storylines/underground/postcards/)

• • •

Leticia Alcocer was still a few minutes away from the quinceañera store she has owned for 12 years when she had to make the first bargain of the day.

Michelle Perry, her daughter and one of the employees at Lety's Quinceañeras, was calling on her cellphone.

A client planning a 15th birthday celebration for her daughter, Perry explained, wanted a more expensive dress, one that usually goes for \$834, a couple hundred more than the one included in the package she had purchased. But the mother, a Mexican immigrant who works in retail, could not afford to pay more, even with help from padrinos, relatives who help shoulder the cost.

"No quiere pagar mas," Perry told her mother. The client did not want to pay extra.

Tears puddled in Alcocer's eyes.

Business had slacked off at her job, she explained. Everyone is afraid. Including her.

"Esta bien," she replied, without missing a beat. "Daselo de paquete."

It's OK. Give it to her as part of the package.

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(http://ww4.hdnux.com/photos/66/64/71/14372423/3/rawImage.jpg)

For 12 years, Lety's Quinceañeras in Gulfton has drawn a steady stream of customers planning 15th birthday celebrations, baptisms and weddings. Now, Leticia Alcocer is facing a 50 percent drop in business and considering selling her shop.

Twelve months ago, Alcocer would not have given in so easily. She wouldn't have had "40 percent off" signs posted in front of her Gulfton store. Or intricately beaded gowns with voluminous chiffon skirts marked as specials going for more than \$200 below regular price.

But 12 months ago, customers weren't coming in to cancel parties or slash guest lists in half. Like they are now. They weren't wary of going shopping or driving to stores for fear of being picked up by ICE agents. Like they are now.

Alcocer, a U.S. citizen who immigrated from Mexico 30 years ago, built the business from "two mannequins and two dresses" into a one-stop event-planning enterprise. Alongside a rainbow array of dresses with ruffled skirts and glittering bodices, Alcocer sells rhinestone tiaras, embroidered pillows, baptism gowns and silk bouquets. She rents out tables, folding chairs and children's inflatable bounce houses, offers catering and customized cakes, and owns a 6,000-square foot party hall.

For years, it was a lucrative operation with a loyal customer base, one rooted in traditions held dear in Latino families. Enough to help Alcocer support three daughters and fund their college educations. Two work in the store; another started a bridal shop of her own.

Then, in the first month after Trump's election, six customers — skittish of a coming backlash against undocumented immigrants — called off planned parties. Others postponed functions or just disappeared, leaving behind deposits. Some families passed up the elaborate quinceañera ritual for a picture of the birthday girl posing in a rented dress, a manageable cost of \$200.

About half of Alcocer's normal revenue evaporated. She has started thinking about selling the store.

"I've never had problems like this with business before," said Alcocer, as she stood behind the counter. "This new president is going to devastate our lives." (https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?

 $\underline{\text{text}} = \frac{\%27 \text{This}\%20 \text{new}\%20 \text{president}\%20 \text{is}\%20 \text{going}\%20 \text{to}\%20 \text{devastate}\%20 \text{our}\%20 \text{lives}.\%27\%20 \text{http://www.houstonchronicle.com}$ 

Just then, Guadalupe Andrade stepped out of a dressing room. A few weeks ago, she was not sure she would have a 15th birthday bash.

Her father, Crispin Andrade, who has lived in this country since he was 12, had applied for a green card last year and received an approval letter in April. But he still had to return to Mexico to finish the process, leaving the family's future and finances uncertain.

(http://ww3.hdnux.com/photos/66/64/71/14372422/3/rawImage.jpg)

"I was worried that he wasn't going to come back," 14-year-old Guadalupe Andrade said of her father, Crispin, who had to return to Mexico to legalize his status, forcing her family to postpone her quinceañera for six months.

"We were terrified," said her mother, Angelina Andrade, a naturalized U.S. citizen. They didn't know if the current political climate would trip up the process. They didn't know if Crispin would be allowed to return from Mexico.

So the family cut back on expenses. The quinceañera — which her mother had dreamed of since her only daughter was born — was put on hold.

Earlier this month, the couple flew to Mexico and returned with Crispin Andrade's legal residency. They scheduled Guadalupe's party for July — six months late.

Inside Alcocer's store, Guadalupe posed in a pale pink gown, adorned with sparkling sequins and a flowing skirt resembling a cloud of cotton candy. The raven-hair teenager twirled around and smiled.

"Esta bonita," said her mother.

"It feels good," said Guadalupe.

"It's on sale," said Alcocer.

. . .

7/18/2018

Deeper Underground: Businesses feel the pinch as undocumented consumers limit shopping expenses - Houston Chronicle



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Pedro called Hurricane Harvey the second and shorter storm his family had to face living in Houston illegally. The bigger storm for him came in the form of SB4. The family is now saving up to move out of Texas should the law take full effect.

Rubi and Pedro barely had a chance to look at tangerines in the Walmart grocery store aisle when their 8-year-old, Alin Ashley, tugged on her father's shirt.

"Can we please?" the girl pleaded. Her 11-year-old brother, Ian, rolled his eyes.

"Only to look," Pedro conceded.

Ashley sprinted away to the toy aisle. Pedro instructed Ian to keep an eye on her.

Rubi shook her head in disapproval while her 3-year-old, Ilem, fidgeted in the shopping cart's child seat.

The family, all undocumented except for the youngest, came to buy groceries that would need to last two weeks on a budget. With only \$70 to spend, Walmart remains their best option for cheap prices.

Many major retailers are noticing dwindling sales in Latino communities, with as much as an 11 percent drop over a period of several months, said Target CEO, Brian Cornell at Fortune's Brainstorm Tech conference in July.

"If there's one thing that's concerning to me, and should be concerning to a lot of us, is a recognition that over the last few months the Hispanic consumer in the U.S. in shopping much less," he said. "There's almost a cocooning factor. They are staying at home. They're going out less often and particularly along border towns in the United States, you're seeing a change in behavior."

(https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?

text=%27There's%20almost%20a%20cocooning%20factor.%20They%20are%20staying%20at%20home.%27%20http://www.houstonc

During the second quarter earnings call of O'Reilly Auto Parts, CEO Gregory L. Henslee noted less traffic in the company's predominately Hispanic markets, including South Texas.

For undocumented Latinos like Pedro and Rubi, who requested their last name not be published, the risk of being detained has convinced them to cut down on major expenses.

Pedro had saved up for over a year to buy a new car. As soon as Gov. Greg Abbott signed Senate Bill 4 into law in May, he and Rubi agreed to forgo the purchase, choosing instead to begin an emergency savings fund. If the law is fully enacted once the courts have finally ruled, they have decided, they would move to another state.

As Rubi got in line at the cash register, Alin Ashley arrived carrying a My School Girl doll half her height. Ian shook his head. Toys weren't on the grocery lists anymore like they used to be.

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Pedro scanned the box under a price checker. The screen read \$27.95.

"One day's pay," Rubi scolded her daughter. "What is wrong with you?"

She ordered the girl to put the doll back.

Both Pedro and Rubi work in restaurants, as a waiter and cook. With fewer Latinos coming in to eat, their tips have suffered. Rubi lost a full hour of her shift after management realized the days of a packed lunch rush were gone.

The couple is among those who no longer eat out, choosing to save money by cooking all their meals. Even a McDonald's Happy Meal is now too much of a luxury. Alin Ashley rejoined her parents at the checkout line, carrying a magenta doll dress with a \$9.57 price tag.

Pedro and Rubi began to bicker: We can afford it. No we can't. She really wants it. Who cares?

On and on the parents went, as Alin Ashley pouted.

Only the cashier noticed as Ian yanked the dress off the conveyer and slipped away to return it.

\*Correction: An earlier version of this article misstated how Emilia Alvarez obtained the statue of La Virgen de Guadalupe.

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## State & Local Tax Contributions of Young Undocumented Immigrants

## Institute on Taxation & Economic Policy

**Updated April 2018** 

Misha E. Hill Meg Wiehe

## **About The Institute on Taxation & Economic Policy**

The Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (ITEP) is a non-profit, non-partisan 501 (c) 3 organization that produces timely, accessible, and sound analyses on federal, state, and local tax policy issues. ITEP's research helps inform policy makers, advocates, the media and general public about the fairness, adequacy, and sustainability of existing tax structures and how proposed tax changes would impact revenues and taxpayers across the income spectrum.

## Acknowledgments

ITEP extends special thanks to David Dyssegaard Kallick at the Fiscal Policy Institute, Erica Williams at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Jeanne Batalova at the Migration Policy Institute, and Wesley Tharpe at the Georgia Budget and Policy Institute for their guidance on this report.

## Introduction

The Trump administration's immigration policies have broken apart families and removed established members of communities. The administration's disregard for the contributions of immigrants, regardless of their legal status, is of real concern for young immigrants whose parents brought them to the United States as children. Many of those young immigrants qualify for deferred deportation action and legal work authorization under Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), a 2012 executive order under President Barack Obama.

In September 2017, President Trump used his executive powers to order the rescission of DACA on March 5, 2018 unless Congress enacted permanent protections. Trump's executive action was met by multiple lawsuits from state attorneys general and other parties that would be economically injured if DACA recipients lost their protections or were deported. Before the March 5 deadline, two federal rulings prevented the termination of the program but the administration did not have to accept new applications or renewals.

On April 24, 2018, a federal judge ordered that the administration must reinstate the program and begin accepting new applications and renewals—the administration has 90 days to respond. The legal status of the young people eligible for and currently enrolled in DACA is very much in flux.

### What is DACA?

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals provides temporary deferral from deportation and work authorization. Individuals must apply for DACA status through U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. Approved individuals maintain their status for two years and must apply to renew their eligibility.

To qualify for DACA an individual must:

- $\checkmark$  Be between the ages of 15 and 30
- ✓ Have arrived in the U.S. prior to the age of 16
- ✓ Have continuously resided in the U.S. for at least five years prior to their application for deferred action
- ✓ Be enrolled in an approved education course, have completed high school or its equivalency, or have been honorably discharged from military service
- ✓ Must *not* have been convicted of a felony, significant misdemeanor, three or more misdemeanors, or "otherwise pose a threat to public safety or national security"

Note: See "DACA at Four" and "DACA at the Two-Year Mark" from the Migration Policy Institute for more detailed information.

More than 1.3 million out of the 11 million undocumented immigrants living in the United States are eligible for DACA. As of January 2018, more than 682,000 individuals were enrolled in the program. DACA offers eligible teenagers and young adults who were brought to the United States as children outside of their control temporary deferral from deportation and legal work authorization. US

Customs and Immigration Services (USCIS) releases quarterly updates of DACA population estimates. These most recently available figures are smaller than previous estimates because they exclude former DACA enrollees who are now legal permanent residents, those who did not reapply, and those whose reapplication was denied. Additionally, the Trump administrations' rescission of DACA and the ongoing court cases have prevented and discouraged eligible DACA recipients from applying or reapplying. At this time, the most important population to consider is the total eligible population of 1.3 million Dreamers as this group will be most impacted by future decisions relating to DACA. This report will use the term Dreamers to refer to the combined population of young immigrants who are enrolled in DACA and those who are eligible for DACA but not enrolled.

DACA enrollment has helped young immigrants become more engaged in their communities. A national survey of DACA enrollees in 2017 found that more than 50 percent of respondents secured their first job after enrollment in DACA, and nearly 70 percent landed a job with better pay. DACA enrollment also allowed 65 percent of respondents to pursue educational opportunities that were previously unavailable to them, and more than 70 percent of respondents hold a bachelor's degree or higher.<sup>3</sup>

The 1.3 million Dreamers eligible for deferred action contribute tax dollars to communities that help pay for schools, public infrastructure, and other services. Their contributions could be increased by taking steps to ensure that all individuals eligible for deferred action are enrolled, or even by offering a path to citizenship. Conversely, stripping their temporary lawful status or deporting them would decrease their tax contributions and deprive our country of a dedicated and diverse generation.

An ITEP report from March 2017 found the 11 million undocumented immigrants living and working in the United States contribute more than \$11.74 billion in state and local taxes. This report specifically examines the state and local tax contributions of undocumented immigrants who are currently enrolled or immediately eligible for DACA and the fiscal implications of various policy changes. The report includes information on the national impact (Chart 1) and provides a state-by-state breakdown (Appendices 1 and 2).

## **Key Findings**

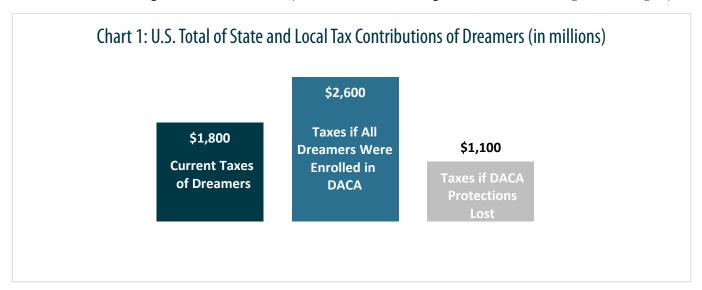
- ◆ The 1.3 million young undocumented immigrants enrolled or immediately eligible for DACA contribute an estimated \$1.7 billion a year in state and local taxes. <sup>5</sup> This includes personal income, property, and sales and excise taxes.
- ◆ DACA-eligible individuals pay on average **8.3 percent of their income** in state and local taxes. Their effective tax rate is higher than the average rate paid by the top 1% of taxpayers in state and local taxes of just 7 percent and is on par with the average rate paid of 9.7 percent paid by the middle 20 percent of taxpayers. <sup>6</sup>
- ♦ Continuing DACA and ensuring all who are eligible for the program are enrolled would increase estimated state and local revenue by \$815 million, bringing the total contribution to \$2.5 billion, and increasing the effective tax rate for those enrolled to 9 percent.
- Repealing the temporary legal status and work authorizations permitted by DACA would reduce estimated state and local revenues by nearly \$700 million, and drop the total contributions to just over \$1 billion annually.

## **How Dreamers Contribute to State and Local Revenue**

Questions have frequently been raised about the taxes paid by undocumented immigrants. Everyone living and working in the U.S. contributes to state and local taxes, regardless of their immigration status. We all pay sales and excise taxes when we purchase goods and services, such as clothing or gasoline. We all pay property taxes either directly for our homes or indirectly as renters.

DACA provides young immigrants with work authorization and recipients are subject to the same state and local personal income tax laws as all lawfully present workers. Additionally, DACA recipients have (temporary) Social Security numbers. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that working DACA recipients file and pay state and local income taxes just like any other working American. As ITEP's 2017 report demonstrated, about half of undocumented immigrants of all ages file income tax returns. They do this using Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers (ITINs) in the absence of having valid Social Security numbers. Therefore we assume that young immigrants who are eligible for but not enrolled in DACA comply with income tax law at a similar rate.

The tax revenues generated by DACA recipients are further boosted by the fact that DACA status boosts employment rates and wages. A national survey of DACA recipients found that employment rates increased by 127 percent after enrollment, from 44 percent of respondents employed to 91 percent. Evidence also shows that relief from deportation and temporary work permits through programs like DACA also boosts undocumented immigrants' wages by at least 8.5 percent. When given the opportunity to work legally and a reprieve from deportation DACA recipients are able to work more, earn more wages, and are less likely to be victims of wage theft from unscrupulous employers.



Based on this evidence, we assume that 91 percent of the 682,000 young immigrants currently enrolled in DACA are employed, and that they are earning, on average, 8.5 percent more than the estimated 643,000 young people eligible for but not receiving DACA. The higher earnings, higher employment rate, and higher tax compliance rate of individuals enrolled in DACA leads to their increased tax contributions and higher effective tax rate compared to those eligible for but not receiving DACA. The total contributions of all Dreamers who are currently receiving or eligible for DACA status is over \$1.7 billion in state and local taxes annually. If all eligible individuals were enrolled in DACA, those state and local tax contributions would increase by more than \$815 million due to higher earnings, higher employment rate, and 100 percent tax compliance for all DACA eligible immigrants (see Table 1).

In contrast, failing to maintain work authorizations and deportation relief of DACA would hurt state and local coffers. If the 682,000 young immigrants currently enrolled lost the protections of DACA, it would reduce their state and local tax contributions by nearly \$700 million (see Table 1).

## **Table 1: U.S. Total of State and Local Tax Contributions of Dreamers**

Current and potential contributions of individuals currently receiving or eligible for DACA status

	Currently receiving DACA (682,000)	Currently eligible but not receiving (643,000)	Total DACA-eligible population (1.3 million)	Change from Current Contribution
<b>Current Taxes of Dreamers</b>	\$1,244,854,000	\$516,541,000	\$1,761,395,000	
Taxes if All Dreamers Enrolled in DACA	\$1,244,854,000	\$1,332,378,000	\$2,577,232,000	+\$815,837,000
Taxes If DACA protections lost	\$551,160,000	\$516,541,000	\$1,067,701,000	(\$693,694,000)

## **Conclusion**

Every state benefits from the tax contributions of young undocumented immigrants, but every state has much more to lose if we remove the protections and work authorization granted to these young people. On average, DACA recipients were only 6 years old when they were brought to this country. DACA recipients are part of the American family and over 70 percent have a U.S. citizen spouse, child, or sibling. Dreamers are our neighbors, classmates, and co-workers, and they have called this country home for most of their lives. In its attempt to rescind DACA and increased detention and deportation enforcement, the Trump administration has broken a promise America made with these young people. If the Trump administration continues on this path, the nation risks forcing Dreamers back into the shadows and losing the economic and societal contributions these engaged young people are making in our communities.

## Methodology

ITEP estimates the state and local tax contributions of DACA-eligible immigrants under different policy options through the methodology detailed below.

### 1. Estimated DACA- eligible and enrolled population in each state

- ◆ The number of young immigrants in each state immediately eligible for DACA comes from the Migration Policy Institute. MPI estimated just over 1.3 million young immigrants nationwide are immediately eligible for DACA. MPI's estimates are limited to 41 states and the District of Columbia. To calculate the eligible population in the nine missing states, ITEP used the enrollee data (see below) for each state to estimate a total eligible population (see Appendix 3).
- ◆ The number of people currently enrolled in DACA nationally (682,600) and in each state comes from the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services <sup>10</sup>. (see Appendix 3).

### 2. Taxpaying units and employment status

- ♦ This analysis treats each DACA-eligible immigrant who is working as a single taxpaying unit.
- ◆ The employment rate of immigrants depends on legal status. A 2017 nationally representative survey of 3,063 DACA recipients found that 91 percent of respondents were employed, compared to only 44 percent before gaining lawful status. The assumed employment rate of DACA-eligible immigrants with legal status, either those participating in the program or granted a pathway to citizenship, is 91 percent. The assumed employment rate of DACA-eligible immigrants who are not enrolled in the program is 44 percent. ¹¹ Additionally, to calculate the impact on tax contributions if DACA protections are removed, 44 percent was applied to the total DACA-eligible population.
- Here's how the national numbers break down (see Appendix 3 for state numbers):

	Population	Workforce Participation %	Estimated Workers
Eligible DACA Population	1,326,000		
Enrolled DACA Population	682,600	91%	623,900
Eligible, but unenrolled DACA Population	643,400	44%	282,400
Eligible, but no DACA protections		44%	582,100

#### 3. Income

- ♦ Immigrant wages change depending on legal status. Undocumented workers earn \$22,029 a year on average and granting legal protections like DACA status increase wages by 8.5 percent, according to a 2014 report by the Center for American Progress<sup>12</sup>. The average wages applied to the estimated DACA working population in this analysis are:
  - o \$23,901 for the DACA-eligible population working and enrolled in the program.
  - o \$22,029 for the DACA-eligible population working, but not enrolled in the program.

This is a very conservative estimate. A 2017 nationally representative survey found the average annual income of working DACA recipients to be \$36,231 while their average annual income prior to enrollment was \$20,068. This represents an 81% increase in wages. <sup>13</sup>

## 4. Estimated effective tax rates (taxes as share of income) for sales, income, and property taxes paid by DACA-eliqible population in each state 14

ITEP's microsimulation computer model is a sophisticated program that applies the state and local tax laws in each state (including sales, excise, income, and property tax laws) to a statistically valid database of tax returns to generate estimates of the effective tax rates paid by taxpayers at various income levels under state and local tax law in place as of December 31, 2014. In January of 2015, ITEP released the 5th edition of *Who Pays?* which estimates the effect of the state and local tax laws as of January 2015 on taxpayers at 2012 income levels. This report applies effective tax rates calculated in the 2015 *Who Pays?* report to the DACA eligible population.

## The following assumptions were made to calculate the sales and excise, income, and property taxes of the undocumented immigration population:

- ◆ Sales and excise taxes: Sales and excise taxes are collected by retailers every time a purchase is made on a taxable good or service. It is reasonable to assume that DACA eligible immigrants pay sales and excise taxes at similar rates to U.S. citizens and legal immigrants with similar incomes thus the estimated rates in ITEP's Who Pays? for each state were applied to the various estimated DACA-eligible population incomes.
- ♦ Income tax: Eligible immigrants enrolled in DACA are required to pay personal income taxes using a temporary social security number. Thus, this study assumes the 623,900 DACA-enrolled workers are fully complying with state personal income taxes. 100 percent compliance is also assumed under the path to citizenship policy option. Personal income tax effective rates in each state were applied accordingly.

Various studies have estimated between 50 and 75 percent of undocumented immigrants currently pay personal income taxes predominantly using Individual Tax Identification (ITIN) numbers or with false social security numbers. <sup>15</sup> This analysis assumes a 50 percent compliance rate for DACA-eligible immigrants who are not enrolled and applies 50 percent compliance if DACA protections are lost. Personal income tax effective rates in each state were applied to 50 percent of the estimated income.

Enrolled DACA recipients are eligible to receive the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the state versions of the credit as well, however state EITC benefits were not included in this study for two reasons: 1) all DACA-eligible workers are treated as single taxpaying units and 2) the average income of the enrolled DACA population is above the EITC income eligibility amounts for single workers. The impact of state EITCs was also left out of the other policy options given that DACA-eligible immigrants not enrolled in the program are ineligible for the credit.

• **Property tax:** The first step in calculating property taxes was to identify the share of DACA-eligible immigrants who are homeowners or renters in each state. This analysis used state-by-state data from the Migration Policy Institute to estimate homeownership rates for undocumented immigrants in each state. The model assumes that for renters, half of the cost of the property tax paid initially by owners of rental properties is passed through to renters.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "Approximate Active DACA Recipients as of January 31, 2018." United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), <a href="https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immigration%20Forms%20Data/All%20Form%20Types/DACA/DACA\_Population\_Data\_Jan\_31\_2018.pdf">https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immigration%20Forms%20Data/All%20Form%20Types/DACA/DACA\_Population\_Data\_Jan\_31\_2018.pdf</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Batalova, Jeanne, et al. "DACA at the Two-Year Mark: A National and State Profile of Youth Eligible and Applying for Deferred Action." Migration Policy Institute, Aug. 2014, <a href="http://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/daca-two-year-mark-national-and-state-profile-youth-eligible-and-applying-deferred-action">http://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/daca-two-year-mark-national-and-state-profile-youth-eligible-and-applying-deferred-action</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> "Results of Tom K. Wong, United We Dream, National Immigration Law Center, and Center for American Progress National Survey." Center for American Progress, <a href="https://cdn.americanprogress.org/content/uploads/2017/11/02125251/2017">https://cdn.americanprogress.org/content/uploads/2017/11/02125251/2017</a> DACA study economic report updated.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Christensen Gee, et al. "Undocumented Immigrants' State and Local Tax Contributions." Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, Mar. 2017, http://www.itep.org/pdf/immigration2017.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See the methodology section for more information on the calculation of estimated undocumented immigrant state and local tax payments.

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<sup>6</sup> Davis, Carl, et al. "Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All 50 States, 5<sup>th</sup> ed.", Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, Jan. 2015, <a href="https://www.whopays.org">www.whopays.org</a>.

Note: the previous version of this report cited the effective tax rates paid after subtracting the federal deduction for state and local taxes, or federal offset. After the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA), the federal offset is almost non-existent. Thus, the most appropriate effective tax rate to reference is without deducting the federal offset. For more information on the post-TCJA federal offset see: Essig, Alan "The Problems with State Workarounds to the Federal SALT Deduction," <a href="https://itep.org/the-problems-with-state-workarounds-to-the-federal-salt-deduction-limitations/">https://itep.org/the-problems-with-state-workarounds-to-the-federal-salt-deduction-limitations/</a>. For more information on the pre-TCJA federal offset see: "How State Tax Changes Affect Your Federal Taxes: A Primer on the "Federal Offset"," <a href="https://itep.org/how-state-tax-changes-affect-your-federal-taxes-a-primer-on-the-federal-offset-1/">https://itep.org/how-state-tax-changes-affect-your-federal-taxes-a-primer-on-the-federal-offset-1/</a>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Center for American Progress (see endnote 3)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Center for American Progress (see endnote 3)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Migration Policy Institute, "Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Data Tools." http://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca-profiles#overlay-context=events

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> USCIS (see endnote 1)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Center for American Progress (see endnote 3)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Oakford, Patrick. "Administrative Action on Immigration Reform." Center for American Program, September 2014. https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/reports/2014/09/04/96177/administrative-action-on-immigration-reform/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Center for American Progress (see endnote 3)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (see endnote 4)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> See among others: Feinleib, Joel, and David Warner. "Issue Brief #1: The Impact of Immigration on Social Security and the National Economy." *Social Security Advisory Board*, Social Security Advisory Board, Dec. 2005, <a href="https://www.ssab.gov/Portals/0/OUR\_WORK/REPORTS/Impact%20of%20Immigration%20on%20Social%20Security%20Brief\_2005.pdf">www.ssab.gov/Portals/0/OUR\_WORK/REPORTS/Impact%20of%20Immigration%20on%20Social%20Security%20Brief\_2005.pdf</a>;

## Appendix 1: Loss of State and Local Tax Contributions if DACA Ends

State	Current State and Local Taxes	Taxes if DACA Protections Lost	Change if DACA status Lost
Alabama	\$11,392,000	\$7,168,000	-\$4,224,000
Alaska*	\$73,000	\$39,000	-\$34,000
Arizona	\$50,714,000	\$29,288,000	-\$21,426,000
Arkansas	\$13,695,000	\$7,989,000	-\$5,706,000
California	\$497,607,000	\$290,138,000	-\$207,469,000
Colorado	\$31,476,000	\$14,958,000	-\$16,518,000
Connecticut	\$13,855,000	\$10,392,000	-\$3,463,000
Delaware	\$2,150,000	\$1,207,000	-\$943,000
<b>District of Columbia</b>	\$3,089,000	\$2,254,000	-\$835,000
Florida	\$77,552,000	\$59,504,000	-\$18,048,000
Georgia	\$61,358,000	\$37,730,000	-\$23,628,000
Hawaii	\$2,485,000	\$2,014,000	-\$471,000
Idaho	\$5,424,000	\$2,814,000	-\$2,610,000
Illinois	\$120,511,000	\$66,219,000	-\$54,292,000
Indiana	\$21,398,000	\$10,040,000	-\$11,358,000
lowa	\$6,336,000	\$3,076,000	-\$3,260,000
Kansas	\$12,643,000	\$6,588,000	-\$6,055,000
Kentucky	\$8,081,000	\$4,435,000	-\$3,646,000
Louisiana	\$6,403,000	\$4,331,000	-\$2,072,000
Maine*	\$109,000	\$68,000	-\$41,000
Maryland	\$33,654,000	\$23,026,000	-\$10,628,000
Massachusetts	\$20,112,000	\$12,880,000	-\$7,232,000

## Appendix 1: Loss of State and Local Tax Contributions if DACA Ends

State	Current State and Local Taxes	Taxes if DACA Protections Lost	Change if DACA status Lost
Michigan	\$13,429,000	\$7,416,000	-\$6,013,000
Minnesota	\$14,905,000	\$8,048,000	-\$6,857,000
Mississippi	\$3,820,000	\$2,219,000	-\$1,601,000
Missouri	\$7,447,000	\$4,207,000	-\$3,240,000
Montana*	\$140,000	\$86,000	-\$54,000
Nebraska	\$6,429,000	\$3,342,000	-\$3,087,000
Nevada	\$14,819,000	\$8,658,000	-\$6,161,000
New Hampshire*	\$457,000	\$365,000	-\$92,000
New Jersey	\$57,203,000	\$38,433,000	-\$18,770,000
New Mexico	\$16,482,000	\$9,660,000	-\$6,822,000
New York	\$113,432,000	\$72,001,000	-\$41,431,000
North Carolina	\$58,574,000	\$30,271,000	-\$28,303,000
North Dakota	\$243,000	\$163,000	-\$80,000
Ohio	\$11,942,000	\$7,348,000	-\$4,594,000
Oklahoma	\$15,320,000	\$8,515,000	-\$6,805,000
Oregon	\$18,446,000	\$7,697,000	-\$10,749,000
Pennsylvania	\$17,441,000	\$12,085,000	-\$5,356,000
Rhode Island	\$3,121,000	\$2,227,000	-\$894,000
South Carolina	\$11,097,000	\$5,821,000	-\$5,276,000
South Dakota*	\$510,000	\$313,000	-\$197,000
Tennessee	\$17,177,000	\$11,744,000	-\$5,433,000
Texas	\$244,686,000	\$166,426,000	-\$78,260,000

## Appendix 1: Loss of State and Local Tax Contributions if DACA Ends

State	Current State and Local Taxes	Taxes if DACA Protections Lost	Change if DACA status Lost
Utah	\$17,815,000	\$8,384,000	-\$9,431,000
Vermont*	\$49,000	\$31,000	-\$18,000
Virginia	\$29,416,000	\$18,843,000	-\$10,573,000
Washington	\$49,774,000	\$28,523,000	-\$21,251,000
West Virginia*	\$270,000	\$138,000	-\$132,000
Wisconsin	\$15,915,000	\$8,014,000	-\$7,901,000
Wyoming*	\$923,000	\$566,000	-\$357,000
All States	\$1,761,395,000	\$1,067,701,000	-\$693,694,000

<sup>\*</sup>DACA eligible population in these states was estimated using data on enrolled DACA participants as of January 2018. Nationwide roughly 51 percent of immigrants immediately eligible DACA are enrolled thus the assumption was made that the actual participants in those states represent 51 percent of the eligible population (rounding was used).

## Appendix 2: Detailed Estimates of State and Local Tax Contributions of Dreamers

State	Current State and Local Taxes	Current Effective Tax Rate	Taxes if All Dreamers Enrolled in DACA	Change from Current	New Effective Tax Rate	Taxes if DACA Protections Lost	Change from Current	New Effective Tax Rate
Alabama	\$11,392,000	8.4%	\$18,516,000	+\$7,124,000	9.4%	\$7,168,000	-\$4,224,000	8.2%
Alaska*	\$73,000	4.0%	\$87,000	+\$14,000	4.0%	\$39,000	-\$34,000	4.0%
Arizona	\$50,714,000	7.7%	\$69,247,000	+\$18,533,000	9.1%	\$29,288,000	-\$21,426,000	8.4%
Arkansas	\$13,695,000	10.2%	\$19,796,000	+\$6,101,000	11.3%	\$7,989,000	-\$5,706,000	10.3%
California	\$497,607,000	8.1%	\$686,172,000	+\$188,565,000	8.3%	\$290,138,000	-\$207,469,000	7.8%
Colorado	\$31,476,000	7.7%	\$39,579,000	+\$8,103,000	7.9%	\$14,958,000	-\$16,518,000	6.7%
Connecticut	\$13,855,000	9.0%	\$24,474,000	+\$10,619,000	10.2%	\$10,392,000	-\$3,463,000	9.8%
Delaware	\$2,150,000	4.8%	\$3,551,000	+\$1,401,000	5.4%	\$1,207,000	-\$943,000	4.2%
District of Columbia	\$3,089,000	8.4%	\$4,112,000	+\$1,023,000	9.4%	\$2,254,000	-\$835,000	7.8%
Florida	\$77,552,000	7.6%	\$134,417,000	+\$56,865,000	8.5%	\$59,504,000	-\$18,048,000	8.5%
Georgia	\$61,358,000	8.5%	\$95,619,000	+\$34,261,000	9.3%	\$37,730,000	-\$23,628,000	8.1%
Hawaii	\$2,485,000	10.6%	\$5,235,000	+\$2,750,000	12.0%	\$2,014,000	-\$471,000	10.4%
Idaho	\$5,424,000	7.5%	\$6,919,000	+\$1,495,000	7.9%	\$2,814,000	-\$2,610,000	7.3%
Illinois	\$120,511,000	10.9%	\$167,527,000	+\$47,016,000	11.3%	\$66,219,000	-\$54,292,000	9.9%
Indiana	\$21,398,000	9.4%	\$25,016,000	+\$3,618,000	10.4%	\$10,040,000	-\$11,358,000	8.7%
lowa	\$6,336,000	9.1%	\$8,210,000	+\$1,874,000	9.4%	\$3,076,000	-\$3,260,000	8.0%
Kansas	\$12,643,000	8.4%	\$16,156,000	+\$3,513,000	9.2%	\$6,588,000	-\$6,055,000	8.5%
Kentucky	\$8,081,000	8.8%	\$12,744,000	+\$4,663,000	9.7%	\$4,435,000	-\$3,646,000	7.6%
Louisiana	\$6,403,000	9.0%	\$10,751,000	+\$4,348,000	9.8%	\$4,331,000	-\$2,072,000	9.0%
Maine*	\$109,000	7.5%	\$174,000	+\$65,000	8.0%	\$68,000	-\$41,000	7.1%
Maryland	\$33,654,000	10.1%	\$59,874,000	+\$26,220,000	11.4%	\$23,026,000	-\$10,628,000	9.9%
Massachusetts	\$20,112,000	7.9%	\$36,209,000	+\$16,097,000	8.7%	\$12,880,000	-\$7,232,000	7.0%
Michigan	\$13,429,000	8.2%	\$19,933,000	+\$6,504,000	9.1%	\$7,416,000	-\$6,013,000	7.7%
Minnesota	\$14,905,000	8.6%	\$19,738,000	+\$4,833,000	9.0%	\$8,048,000	-\$6,857,000	7.6%
Mississippi	\$3,820,000	8.4%	\$5,724,000	+\$1,904,000	8.7%	\$2,219,000	-\$1,601,000	7.6%
Missouri	\$7,447,000	7.8%	\$11,058,000	+\$3,611,000	8.4%	\$4,207,000	-\$3,240,000	7.2%
Montana*	\$140,000	4.8%	\$118,000	-\$22,000	5.4%	\$86,000	-\$54,000	4.4%
Nebraska	\$6,429,000	8.5%	\$8,428,000	+\$1,999,000	9.6%	\$3,342,000	-\$3,087,000	8.6%
Nevada	\$14,819,000	4.8%	\$19,558,000	+\$4,739,000	5.6%	\$8,658,000	-\$5,067,000	5.6%
New Hampshire*	\$457,000	5.6%	\$829,000	+\$372,000	7.6%	\$365,000	-\$92,000	7.5%
New Jersey	\$57,203,000	7.9%	\$94,893,000	+\$37,690,000	8.2%	\$38,433,000	-\$18,770,000	7.5%
New Mexico		9.6%			10.4%			10.0%
New York	\$16,482,000		\$22,767,000	+\$6,285,000		\$9,660,000	-\$6,822,000 \$41,421,000	
	\$113,432,000	10.1%	\$183,220,000	+\$69,788,000	11.0%	\$72,001,000	-\$41,431,000	9.8%
North Carolina	\$58,574,000	8.2%	\$79,195,000	+\$20,621,000	8.8%	\$30,271,000	-\$28,303,000	7.5%
North Dakota*	\$243,000	7.7%	\$378,000	+\$135,000	8.7%	\$163,000	-\$80,000	8.4%
Ohio	\$11,942,000	8.9%	\$19,350,000	+\$7,408,000	9.8%	\$7,348,000	-\$4,594,000	8.4%
Oklahoma Orogon	\$15,320,000	8.8%	\$21,103,000	+\$5,783,000	9.7%	\$8,515,000	-\$6,805,000 \$10,740,000	8.8%
Oregon	\$18,446,000	6.9%	\$24,084,000	+\$5,638,000	7.3%	\$7,697,000	-\$10,749,000	5.3%
Pennsylvania Phodo Island	\$17,441,000	8.2%	\$31,643,000	+\$14,202,000	9.7%	\$12,085,000	-\$5,356,000	7.8%
Rhode Island	\$3,121,000	7.7%	\$5,575,000	+\$2,454,000	8.5%	\$2,227,000	-\$894,000	7.7%
South Carolina	\$11,097,000	6.6%	\$14,551,000	+\$3,454,000	6.7%	\$5,821,000	-\$5,276,000	6.0%
South Dakota*	\$510,000	8.1%	\$706,000	+\$196,000	8.1%	\$313,000	-\$197,000	8.1%
Tennessee	\$17,177,000	7.4%	\$26,534,000	+\$9,357,000	8.7%	\$11,744,000	-\$5,433,000	8.7%
Texas	\$244,686,000	7.8%	\$365,624,000	+\$120,938,000	9.5%	\$166,426,000	-\$78,260,000	9.5%
Utah	\$17,815,000	7.9%	\$20,375,000	+\$2,560,000	8.5%	\$8,384,000	-\$9,431,000	7.2%
Vermont*	\$49,000	8.0%	\$37,000	-\$12,000	8.9%	\$31,000	-\$18,000	8.2%
Virginia	\$29,416,000	7.1%	\$52,929,000	+\$23,513,000	8.1%	\$18,843,000	-\$10,573,000	6.5%
Washington	\$49,774,000	10.5%	\$62,131,000	+\$12,357,000	10.5%	\$28,523,000	-\$21,251,000	10.5%
West Virginia*	\$270,000	7.9%	\$360,000	+\$90,000	8.2%	\$138,000	-\$132,000	7.1%
Wisconsin	\$15,915,000	8.8%	\$20,958,000	+\$5,043,000	9.6%	\$8,014,000	-\$7,901,000	8.3%
Wyoming*	\$923,000	5.3%	\$1,047,000	+\$124,000	5.3%	\$566,000	-\$357,000	5.3%
All States	\$1,761,395,000	8.3%	\$2,577,232,000	+\$815,837,000	9.0%	\$1,067,701,000	-\$693,694,000	8.3%

State	Estimated Total Dreamer Population <sup>1</sup>	Estimated Population Enrolled in DACA <sup>2</sup>	Estimated Population Eligible for DACA but not Enrolled
Alabama	9,000	4,040	4,960
Alaska*	100	70	30
Arizona	36,000	25,620	10,380
Arkansas	8,000	4,680	3,320
California	384,000	196,670	187,330
Colorado	23,000	15,430	7,570
Connecticut	11,000	3,910	7,090
Delaware	3,000	1,310	1,690
District of Columbia	3,000	640	2,360
Florida	72,000	26,430	45,570
Georgia	48,000	21,410	26,590
Hawaii	2,000	340	1,660
ldaho	4,000	2,800	1,200
Illinois	69,000	36,100	32,900
Indiana	12,000	9,230	2,770

State	Estimated Total Dreamer Population <sup>1</sup>	Estimated Population Enrolled in DACA <sup>2</sup>	Estimated Population Eligible for DACA but not Enrolled
lowa	4,000	2,540	1,460
Kansas	8,000	5,950	2,050
Kentucky	6,000	2,780	3,220
Louisiana	5,000	1,840	3,160
Maine*	100	40	60
Maryland	24,000	8,320	15,680
Massachusetts	19,000	5,890	13,110
Michigan	10,000	5,450	4,550
Minnesota	11,000	5,520	5,480
Mississippi	3,000	1,370	1,630
Missouri	6,000	3,100	2,900
Montana*	200	80	120
Nebraska	4,000	3,040	960
Nevada	16,000	12,450	3,550
New Hampshire*	500	270	230

State	Estimated Total Dreamer Population <sup>1</sup>	Estimated Population Enrolled in DACA <sup>2</sup>	Estimated Population Eligible for DACA but not Enrolled
New Jersey	53,000	17,620	35,380
New Mexico	10,000	6,150	3,850
New York	76,000	31,510	44,490
North Carolina	42,000	25,000	17,000
North Dakota*	200	100	100
Ohio	9,000	3,920	5,080
Oklahoma	10,000	6,370	3,630
Oregon	15,000	10,170	4,830
Pennsylvania	16,000	4,690	11,310
Rhode Island	3,000	940	2,060
South Carolina	10,000	5,890	4,110
South Dakota*	400	200	200
Tennessee	14,000	7,890	6,110
Texas	182,000	111,670	70,330
Utah	12,000	8,880	3,120

State	Estimated Total Dreamer Population <sup>1</sup>	Estimated Population Enrolled in DACA <sup>2</sup>	Estimated Population Eligible for DACA but not Enrolled
Vermont*	39	20	19
Virginia	30,000	10,200	19,800
Washington	28,000	16,570	11,430
West Virginia*	200	120	80
Wisconsin	10,000	6,850	3,150
Wyoming*	1,100	9,000	550
All States	1,326,000	682,630	643,370

<sup>\*</sup>DACA eligible population in these states was estimated using data on enrolled DACA participants as of January 2018. Nationwide roughly 51 percent of immigrants immediately eligible DACA are enrolled thus the assumption was made that the actual participants in those states represent 51 percent of the eligible population (rounding was used).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "Estimates of DACA-Eligible Population at U.S., State, & County Levels." Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2014 American Community Survey (ACS), 2010-14 ACS pooled, and the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) by James Bachmeier of Temple University and Jennifer Van Hook of The Pennsylvania State University, Population Research Institute. Available at: https://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca-profiles

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> "Approximate Active DACA Recipients as of January 31, 2018" United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immigration%20Forms%20Data/All%20Form% 20Types/DACA/DACA\_Population\_Data\_Jan\_31\_2018.pdf

## Tab L



#### Research

# Estimating the Economic Contributions of DACA Recipients

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### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- The Trump Administration recently announced the end of DACA, a program that shields from deportation undocumented immigrants brought to the United States as children. This means that current DACA recipients can no longer renew their protections and others cannot submit new DACA applications.
- Congress was given six months to pass a legislative solution extending protections for these immigrants. If a bill is not passed, starting on March 5, 2018, 983 DACA recipients will lose protections
- AAF estimates that the average DACA worker contributes \$109,000 to the economy each year. If all DACA recipients were removed, U.S. GDP would decrease by nearly \$42 billion.

### INTRODUCTION

Strengthening U.S. immigration enforcement has been a central priority of the Trump Administration. After taking office, President Trump ordered the Department of Homeland Security to expand its removal priorities beyond criminal aliens, and the total number of arrests made by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has increased by over 37 percent since 2016 as a result.[i],[ii] More recently, President Trump announced the end of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), a federal program established by President Obama through executive order that shields young undocumented immigrants from deportation.[iii]

DACA applies to undocumented immigrants who were brought to the United States as children. It gives these individuals an opportunity to work lawfully, attend school, or serve in the U.S. military. On September 5, the Trump Administration announced its plan to end DACA. The administration is not accepting any new DACA applications and the program will officially expire on March 5, 2018. Additionally, as of October 5, current DACA recipients are no longer permitted to renew their two-year protected status.

American Action Forum (AAF) research previously estimated that physically removing over 11 million undocumented immigrants would cost the federal government up to \$600 billion and reduce Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by over \$1 trillion. It also found that removing 6.8 million undocumented workers from the U.S. labor force would create significant labor shortages and reduce economic output by up to \$623 billion. Most recently, AAF estimated that it would cost up to \$21 billion to remove all current DACA recipients and up to \$52 billion to remove all DACA-eligible individuals from the United States. This paper expands on previous AAF research on the economic and fiscal impact of removing undocumented immigrants by estimating the contribution of DACA recipients to the U.S. economy.

### PREVIOUS AAF RESEARCH

In 2015, AAF research estimated that the federal government would need to spend between \$400 billion and \$600 billion to remove all undocumented immigrants from the United States and to prevent future unlawful entry.[iv] Specifically, it would cost between \$100 and \$300 billion to apprehend, detain, process, and remove 11.2 million undocumented immigrants. The research further estimated that this process would take 20 years based on U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's current capacity. To maintain, the federal government would need to spend an additional \$315 billion. Likewise, AAF estimated that removing over 11 million undocumented immigrants from the United States would reduce GDP by \$1.6 trillion.

AAF also analyzed President Trump's campaign proposal to remove all undocumented immigrants in just two years and determined that this task would require an enormous expansion of the federal government. The number of federal immigration apprehension workers would have to increase from 4,844 to 90,582; immigration detention personnel from 5,203 to 53,381; immigration detention beds from 34,000 to 348,831; federal immigration attorneys from 1,430 to 32,445; and immigration courts from 58 to 1,316. In addition, to physically remove all undocumented immigrants, the government would need to charter a minimum of 17,296 flights and 30,701 bus trips each year.[v]

Beyond these direct costs to the federal government, removing all undocumented immigrants would also generate declines in the U.S. labor force, economic output, and overall GDP. In 2016, AAF research estimated that removing roughly 6.8 million undocumented workers from the private sector (about 5.6 percent of the workforce) would create substantial labor shortages.[vi] Assuming that native-born Americans and lawful immigrants would be able to fill the job openings left by undocumented immigrants, removing all undocumented workers would reduce private sector employment by at least 4 million. Consequently, the contribution from private industry to GDP would fall by \$382 billion to \$623 billion. Specifically, these deportations would significantly harm the agriculture, construction, and leisure and hospitality industries, where undocumented immigrants are disproportionately employed.

Earlier this year, AAF applied its previous cost estimates to DACA recipients and the DACA-eligible population. [vii] It found that the federal government would need to spend between \$7 billion and \$21 billion to remove all undocumented immigrants currently enrolled in DACA. These removals would reduce GDP by 0.4 percent and reduce the labor force by 0.5 percent. If all DACA-eligible undocumented immigrants were removed, it would cost between \$18 billion and \$52 billion and reduce GDP by \$72 billion (1.0 percent). The labor force would also decline by 1.1 percent.

### **BACKGROUND ON DACA**

President Obama enacted DACA in 2012 to shield young undocumented immigrants from deportation. DACA applicants must fulfill a number of requirements to gain temporary legal status under the program. [viii] They must prove they were under the age of 16 when they came to the United States; have continuously resided in the country since 2007; are either enrolled in school, have graduated high school (or equivalent), or have served in the military; are less than 31 years old as of June 15, 2012; and have no conviction of any crime or felony. The strict eligibility requirements were put in place to ensure the program is applicable to only those individuals who came to the United States through no choice of their own.

Following the Trump Administration's announcement to end DACA, President Trump urged Congress to pass a

permanent legislative solution by giving lawmakers six months before DACA expires. However, he has argued that any bill providing protections for DACA-eligible individuals should also include provisions enhancing border security.

According to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), nearly 690,000 young immigrants were benefitting from DACA as of September 4, 2017. While the number of individuals who were initially granted DACA was close to 800,000, nearly 40,000 recipients have adjusted to lawful permanent status. Another 70,000 individuals either failed to renew their status after their two-year validity period or were denied renewal by USCIS, leaving approximately 690,000 active DACA recipients. [ix] However, the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) estimates that the number of undocumented immigrants eligible for DACA is close to 1.9 million. [x]

Thousands of DACA recipients who failed to meet the October 5 renewal deadline have already lost their protected status, with approximately 122 individuals losing protection every day.[xi] Starting March 5, 2018, when the program is set to expire, as many as 983 DACA recipients will lose protection each day over the next two years. This is nearly 300,000 people per month.[xii] If no changes are made by March 2020, no undocumented immigrants will be left with DACA protections.

### CURRENT DACA BILLS IN CONGRESS

Seven different bills have been introduced that would extend protections for DACA recipients, most of which are similar to President Obama's original executive order establishing DACA. Almost all stipulate that DACA recipients must have been educated in the United States and have been continuously present in the country for a number of years. Furthermore, most of the bills give DACA recipients a path to legal permanent residence, and all are targeted to individuals who came to the United States as children (either under the age of 16 or 18).

The differences lie in the specifics. For instance, a DACA recipient is eligible to apply for permanent residence after 10 years under the SUCCEED Act, but is not eligible to sponsor any family members after becoming a legal permanent resident. [xiii] Alternatively, the Dream Act would allow undocumented immigrants to apply for lawful permanent residence upon completing at least two years of a bachelor's program or at least three years of employment in the United States. [xiv] A more conservative solution, introduced by Senator Jeff Flake, pairs DACA relief with funding for border fencing and requires DACA recipients that receive green cards to pay back taxes. [xv]

## ESTIMATING THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF DACA RECIPIENTS

This study aims to gauge how the U.S. economy would be impacted if protections for almost 700,000 DACA recipients expire. Specifically, it analyzes available data on the industries in which DACA recipients are employed and the average economic contributions of workers in those industries to estimate how much employed DACA recipients contribute to GDP.

The employment trends of DACA recipients are similar to those of the rest of the country. According to MPI, over 380,000 current DACA recipients are employed in the United States.[xvi] This equates to a 55 percent overall employment rate in the total DACA population, compared to 57 percent of the U.S. population ages 15

to 32. Among individuals enrolled in school, 33 percent of DACA recipients are employed, compared to 37 percent of the U.S. population. And among those not enrolled in school, employment rates for DACA recipients and the entire U.S. population are 69 percent and 71 percent, respectively.

MPI also offers data on the employment of DACA recipients by industry.[xvii] Table 1 displays MPI's findings using industry classifications from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

Table 1: Employment of DACA Recipients by Industry

Industry	Number of DACA Workers
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services	88,900
Retail Trade	54,000
Construction	41,300
Educational Services, Health Care, and Social Assistance	40,700
Professional and Business Services	39,000
Manufacturing	36,100
Other Services (except government)	23,900
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	14,400
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	13,600
Wholesale Trade	11,300
Transportation and Warehousing	9,600
Information	4,100
Mining & Utilities	3,000
Government	2,300



According to MPI, most DACA workers are employed in hospitality: Almost 90,000 DACA recipients—or 23 percent of all DACA workers—work in the arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services industry. The next most common industries for DACA workers are retail trade and construction. Estimates for the number of DACA recipients employed in the Mining and Utilities industries were not available in the MPI report, but these numbers were obtained by contacting the MPI authors directly.[xviii] Furthermore, this analysis does not evaluate the contributions of DACA recipients employed by the U.S. military.

To determine the economic contributions of DACA recipients, the study utilizes data from BEA on the value added by each industry or government sector to overall GDP in 2016.[xix] It then calculates the average economic contribution of each worker by dividing the total industry value added by the total employment in each industry. The analysis assumes that the average economic contribution per worker in the industries listed above are the same for DACA workers and the rest of employed individuals in the United States.

BEA offers data on the total number of workers in each industry in 2016.[xx] However, it counts both full-time and part-time workers in its estimates. Part-time workers do not make the same economic contributions as full-time workers, but there is no way to account for this conflation in BEA's numbers. Since all workers are weighted equally in this analysis, we likely underestimate workers' contributions to GDP in each industry.

To complete the analysis, the average economic contribution per worker in each industry is multiplied by the number of DACA recipients employed in those industries, providing an estimate of the total economic contributions of DACA recipients by industry. The results are displayed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Employed DACA Recipients' Contributions to GDP by Industry

Industry	Average Value Added per Worker	Total Value Added by DACA Recipients
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services	\$47,795	\$4,248,984,410
Retail Trade	\$68,608	\$3,704,816,112
Construction	\$114,855	\$4,743,514,493
Educational Services, Health Care, and Social Assistance	\$68,300	\$2,779,808,570
Professional and Business Services	\$106,822	\$4,166,056,265
Manufacturing	\$176,861	\$6,384,695,779

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Other Services (except government)	\$58,798	\$1,405,265,912
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$125,424	\$1,806,101,695
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$465,851	\$6,335,573,947
Wholesale Trade	\$186,786	\$2,110,686,092
Transportation and Warehousing	\$111,651	\$1,071,853,910
Information	\$321,251	\$1,317,128,643
Government	\$97,628	\$224,544,974
Mining & Utilities	\$470,129	\$1,410,386,266
Total		\$41,709,417,068

In 2016, over 380,000 employed DACA recipients contributed \$41.7 billion to U.S. GDP. The largest economic contributions were made in the manufacturing industry, followed by the finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing industry. DACA recipients also made significant economic contributions in hospitality, construction, and professional and business services.

A average can be applied to the findings above to determine the economic contribution of an average DACA worker. By dividing the total value added by employed DACA recipients (\$41.7 billion) by the total number of DACA workers (382,200), we estimate that each DACA worker contributes on average \$109,130 to U.S. GDP per year. If DACA expires without a legislative solution, this economic output would be lost.

#### Conclusion

President Trump's decision to end DACA directly impacts 690,000 undocumented immigrants who were brought to the United States as children. These individuals have spent years living and studying in the United States, and granting them the right to work has resulted in sizeable economic benefits. We estimate that over 380,000 employed DACA recipients each contribute an average of \$109,000 to GDP per year. Thousands of DACA recipients have already lost their legal status and, beginning next March, almost 1,000 will lose protections each day. Without a legislative solution to extend a lawful framework for these workers, and assuming that they return to their birth countries as a result, AAF projects that annual GDP would shrink by nearly \$42 billion.

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- [ii] Tal Kopan, "ICE: Arrests still up, deportations still down," CNN Politics, August 11, 2017, http://www.cnn.com/2017/08/11/politics/trump-administration-deportations/index.html
- [iii] Office of the Press Secretary, "President Donald J. Trump Restores Responsibility and the Rule of Law to Immigration," the White House, September 5, 2017, https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/09/05/president-donald-j-trump-restores-responsibility-and-rule-law
- [iv] Ben Gitis & Laura Collins, "The Budgetary and Economic Costs of Addressing Unauthorized Immigration: Alternative Strategies," American Action Forum, March 6, 2015, https://www.americanactionforum.org/research/budgetary-economic-costs-ending-daca/
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# Tab M

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Says a "recent analysis" showed that 91 percent of Deferred Action for Childhood Arriva (DACA) recipients are employed, in school or serving in the military.

- Julián Castro on Sunday, October 29th, 2017 in a conference call reported in a PJ Media web

# Julián Castro says nearly all DACA recipients employed, in school or serving in military

By Jasper Scherer on Wednesday, January 10th, 2018 at 2:01 p.m.



Julián Castro, shown here talking in August 2017 about joining the faculty of the LBJ School of Public Affairs, later made a Mostly True claim about DACA recipients mostly having jobs or going to school (Austin American-Statesman, RICARDO B. BRAZZIELL).

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Calling out Republicans, Julián Castro of Texas said research shows that nearly every young immigrant at risk of losing federal protection from deportation is employed, in school or serving in the military.

According to an October 2017 web post, the former Housing and Urban Development secretary was generally urging the Republican-led Congress to change federal law by offering a pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrants brought to the U.S. illegally as children or those who overstayed their visas.

The post on the conservative blog PJ Media says that in a conference call organized by an advocacy group, Castro specified that a "recent analysis" showed that 91 percent of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients, sometimes called "Dreamers," are employed, in school or serving in the military. Critics, conversely, sometimes characterize the program as an illegal amnesty that harms the working class.

Castro, the former San Antonio mayor and 2020 Democratic presidential prospect, directed his call for DACA action at U.S. Rep. Will Hurd, R-San Antonio, as well as John Cornyn of Texas, the Senate majority whip, who, Castro said, "should make sure Congress passes a DREAM Act soon."

Castro, who joined the faculty of the University of Texas Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs in 2017, was otherwise quoted in the post criticizing President Donald Trump for declaring the month before that his administration would discontinue DACA, which President Barack Obama launched through a 2012 memo, unless Congress authorized a program by changing federal laws. In a September 2017 tweet, Trump said both that Congress should "legalize DACA" and that in the event of inaction, he'd "revisit this issue."

#### Castro cites online survey results

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So, was Castro right about DACA recipients nearly all being in school, employed or in the military?

Castro, asked the basis of his claim, told Josh Baugh of the *San Antonio Express-News* by text that he drew his data points from an August 2017 web post by the left-leaning Center for American Progress about a national DACA survey.

That survey, we found, asked if DACA recipients had jobs or were in school. It didn't ask if respondents were in the military.

The center's post summarizing the results said Tom Wong, a political scientist at the University of California, San Diego, led the August 2017 survey of 3,063 DACA recipients. All told, the post says, the survey reached DACA recipients in 46 states including Texas, where 17 percent of respondents said they were living, according to the center's separate post of the survey's 22 questions and tallied results.

Let's check on whether the results back up Castro's claim before turning to the survey methodology and other efforts to gauge how DACA recipients spend their lives.

#### **Survey results**

Asked if they were "currently employed," 91.4 percent answered affirmatively, according to the results, with 55.9 percent of those respondents saying they hadn't been employed "before DACA." Another question asked if the respondent was currently in school; 44.9 percent responded affirmatively with 55 percent saying not, according to the results.

Wong told us by email that an additional sort of the "in school" and "currently employed" responses showed 97 percent of all respondents reporting being employed or enrolled in school — with 71.5 percent of those

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saying that they were in school reportedly pursuing a bachelor's degree or higher.

#### Methodology

The center said in its post that the results drew on the largest sampling of DACA recipients to date. Some perspective: the 3,000-plus respondents would have amounted to about 4/10ths of 1 percent of some 690,000 active DACA recipients reported at about that time by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Wong conducted the survey in collaboration with the center and advocacy groups United We Dream and the National Immigration Law Center. At the survey's release, that teaming drew criticism on the right-leaning Breitbart blog, where writer Neil Munro underscored an acknowledgment in the survey's methodology section that "it is not possible to construct a valid margin of error" for the results because "there is no phone book of undocumented immigrants." Munro counted this as an admission that the data was unreliable.

In the same vein, we wondered how Wong's team confirmed that respondents were signed up for DACA; best we could tell, beneficiaries are not revealed by the government.

By phone, Wong reaffirmed the methodology described in the center's post about the survey including that the partnering entities recruited the recipients surveyed online. Specifically, Wong said, the partners sent a web link to the survey to individuals on their respective email lists, also employing Facebook ads to ensure that self-identified DACA recipients from all over the country could participate.

Recognizing that non-DACA recipients could potentially click through the survey, the researchers reported taking steps to eliminate bias and other factors that might skew the results.

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In the write-up posted by the center, Wong and his co-authors said that to prevent people from submitting multiple responses, they used a survey platform that prevented an IP address from submitting multiple responses.

Wong said he used another tactic to stop people from gaming the study: Near the beginning of the survey, each respondent was asked to say at which age she or he came to the U.S. Close to the end, the survey requested the year the respondent came to the U.S. If the age provided toward the survey's start matched the year offered later, the results stayed in. If off by more than a year, Wong said, he threw out the response. In the end, he said, the responses of 3,063 people were tallied--with approximately 6,000 respondents' surveys getting set aside for one reason or another.

We asked Wong to provide more detail perhaps enabling us to confirm the percentages in the results. Wong told us by email that he hadn't talked to the study's outreach partners "about what data can and can't be released." Wong also said he plans to write a book analyzing the first four years of his survey results, at which point the data he analyzes for the book will be made publicly available. "I know talk isn't worth much, but I analyzed all of the data myself and stand by the results," Wong wrote.

#### Solid research, expert says

We separately asked Ernesto Castañeda, an American University expert on migration research, if he considers the Wong-led results to be valid.

Castañeda's answer: Yes. Wong and his colleagues "carried out a valid study on a hard-to-reach population," Castañeda said by email. "With more than three thousand respondents, this is an exceptionally large sample size." Castañeda further said that researchers cannot always calculate margins of error for "unknown populations" like homeless and undocumented people, adding that the authors "took a number of steps to avoid duplicates or dubious data."

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Castañeda told us too that the study's results appeared to be consistent with ethnographic research on DACA recipients and survey and interview research through 2016 by Roberto Gonzales, a Harvard University expert on immigration and social inequality, suggesting that DACA recipients made gains after getting that designation.

Wong and Gonzales each found DACA beneficiaries finding educational and career opportunities that had been closed to them before they entered the program. According to Gonzales' study, posted by the center in June 2017, "DACA beneficiaries told the authors that they were able to match their education and training with work that was meaningful to them—'an occupation that they could be proud of and that did not carry the stigma of 'immigrant work.' "Wong told us a result from his 2017 study stood out to him: 54.2 percent of respondents reported getting a job "that better fits my education and training."

In the Breitbart post critical of Wong's work, Munro wrote that the study was "based on a skewed sample of relatively successful DACA illegals who were identified by advocacy groups."

To Munro's point, 35.5 percent of respondents 25 and older reported having bachelor's degrees or higher. Seemingly in contrast, Munro noted, an August 2017 Migration Policy Institute study found only 5 percent of the "immediately eligible DACA population" holding a bachelor's degree or higher. The institute, a think tank that says it believes in the benefits of well-managed immigration, reached its "5 percent" figure by drawing on responses to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2014 American Community Survey.

Wong, asked about the possibly too-high education levels suggested by his results, pointed out that the 35.5 percent of survey-indicated DACA recipients with bachelor's degrees came out only slightly greater than what's lately shown for naturalized American citizens. According to bureau data from 2016, 35.2 percent of naturalized citizens — those who obtained

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citizenship after being born as non-citizens — reported having a bachelor's, graduate or professional degree.

DACA recipients' high education levels make sense, Wong said, because the program requires applicants to be currently in school, have graduated from high school, have obtained a General Education Development (GED) certificate, or be an honorably discharged Coast Guard or military veteran.

"We're actually requiring them to be more educated than the general population," Wong said, adding: "Now that the DACA population is getting older, we're talking about a pretty sizable number of college-educated individuals who are just beginning to hit their strides in their careers."

Castañeda suggested by email that Wong's survey provided more meaningful results than the MPI study, which was concerned with many more residents including individuals unlikely to seek DACA status. Castañeda wrote: "DACA recipients are by definition positively self-selected since they have to apply to the program, deal with the complex application process and requirements, and pay application fees."

#### **Another view**

We also asked Jessica Vaughan of the conservative-leaning Center for Immigration Studies to evaluate the survey cited by Castro.

By phone, Vaughan told us that she would not be surprised that DACA recipients participate in the labor force at high rates because for many, employment was likely "a motivating factor to apply for DACA." Vaughan speculated, though, that the survey overstated the employment and education rates of DACA recipients simply by being administered online and, she suggested, drawing from people with regular online access as well as individuals with the "time and inclination to fill out such a survey." It's reasonable, she said, to suppose that the same people would be more likely employed and well-educated.

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#### **Our ruling**

Castro said a "recent analysis" showed that 91 percent of DACA recipients are employed, in school or serving in the military.

Some 97 percent of respondents to an August 2017 online survey reported being employed or in school. However, the researchers asked no questions about military service.

We rate this claim Mostly True.

**MOSTLY TRUE** – The statement is accurate but needs clarification or additional information. Click here for more on the six PolitiFact ratings and how we select facts to check.

Share The Facts

#### Julián Castro

Former secretary, Housing and Urban Development

Says a "recent analysis" showed that 91 percent of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients are employed, in school or serving in the military.

Austin, Texas - Sunday, October 29, 2017





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# Tab N



November 2017

### A Profile of Current DACA Recipients by Education, Industry, and Occupation

By Jie Zong, Ariel G. Ruiz Soto, Jeanne Batalova, Julia Gelatt, and Randy Capps

#### **Executive Summary**

Amid years of protracted congressional gridlock over immigration reform, the Obama administration in 2012 created the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program to offer work authorization and a temporary reprieve from deportation to certain unauthorized immigrants brought to the United States as children. Implemented through executive action, DACA was viewed by critics as an unconstitutional overreach of presidential authority, and the Trump administration announced in September 2017 that it would wind down the program.

While approximately 793,000 unauthorized immigrants have ever received DACA status since the program was launched on August 15, 2012, nearly 690,000 were current recipients as of September 4, 2017, according to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), which stopped accepting new applications the following day. Program participants will continue to retain their protections until their two-year DACA grant expires—a date that will vary by individual based on when status was initially received or renewed.

Data released for the first time by USCIS in September 2017 have allowed researchers to update the methodology to better reflect the DACA-participating population.

Using a unique Migration Policy Institute (MPI) methodology that assigns legal status in U.S. Census Bureau data, thus permitting the modeling of the size and characteristics of certain foreign-born groups including unauthorized immigrants, this fact sheet provides new data on key characteristics of DACA holders. Among the indicators examined: recipients' educational attainment, school enrollment, labor force participation, industries, and occupations. MPI previously released analysis of some of these characteristics for the DACA-eligible population, but data released for the first time by USCIS in September 2017 have allowed researchers to update the methodology to better reflect the DACA-participating population.

With DACA holders set to begin losing their protection in growing numbers starting early next year—MPI estimates about 915 people on average will fall out of DACA status each day beginning March 6, 2018—there is growing momentum in Congress to find a legislative solution for the population of young unauthorized immigrants referred to as DREAMers.

Among the fact sheet's top findings:

 DACA recipients are almost as likely as U.S. adults in the same age group (15-32) to be enrolled in college (18 percent versus 20 percent), but less likely to have completed college (4 percent versus 18 percent). Forty-four percent of DACA holders



have completed secondary education, but not enrolled in college. Another 20 percent remain in secondary school.

- Among DACA participants, women are more likely than men to be enrolled in college (20 percent versus 15 percent), but less likely to be working (48 percent versus 64 percent).
- Fifty-five percent of DACA holders are employed, amounting to 382,000 workers. They account for 0.25 percent of all U.S. workers. Most DACA participants (62 percent) who are not in the labor force are enrolled in school.
- One out of three DACA recipients who are enrolled in school also work—a rate roughly equivalent to that of the U.S. young adult population.
- DACA holders are much less likely than young unauthorized immigrants who are not eligible for deferred action to work in construction jobs and are more likely to work in office support jobs, showing that DACA can be a means to occupational mobility.
- There are about 9,000 DACA recipients employed as teachers or similar education professionals, and another 14,000 in health-care practitioner and support jobs.
- While MPI estimates an average 915 individuals will fall out of DACA status daily beginning in March, the peak period will be in January March 2019, when around 50,000 individuals a month will lose their DACA protections. MPI projects that all recipients will have lost status by early March 2020.

The estimates of DACA holders' characteristics offered here, as well as earlier MPI modeling of the populations that could be covered under several legalization scenarios introduced in Congress,<sup>2</sup> could help inform the ongoing debate over the future of these unauthorized immigrants who came to the United States as children.

# I. Introduction and Methodology

For more than a decade, Migration Policy Institute (MPI) researchers have offered estimates and described characteristics of the population of unauthorized immigrants referred to as DREAMers: those brought to the United States as children, and who have been largely educated in this country, with many now in the workforce. Following creation of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program in 2012,<sup>3</sup> MPI has described the population potentially eligible to apply, via a number of publications and data tools.<sup>4</sup>

In 2017, MPI researchers estimated that 1.3 million unauthorized immigrants met all the eligibility requirements to apply for DACA;<sup>5</sup> 897,605 ultimately did apply as of June 30, 2017, for an application rate of 68 percent.<sup>6</sup>

As with the earlier MPI research, the findings in this fact sheet draw upon a unique MPI methodology that permits estimation of the unauthorized population meeting the criteria to apply for the DACA program, as well as their demographic and other characteristics. The method combines data from two U.S. Census Bureau datasets: a pooled five-year file of the American Community Survey (ACS), which contains detailed characteristics of noncitizen populations at national and state levels, and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), which includes data identifying which noncitizens are legal permanent residents and which are not. MPI uses the legal status information in the SIPP to identify noncitizens who are likely to be unauthorized in the ACS—which does not collect legal status information—and in turn identifies unauthorized immigrants who are DACA-eligible based on their age, year of U.S. entry, and educational attainment.8

This fact sheet first examines the rate at which current DACA recipients are expected to lose their status under the program termination outlines announced by the Trump administra-

tion on September 5, 2017. It then uses a revised dataset of DACA-eligible immigrants—reweighted to the participating population by age, gender, origin country, and state of residence in 2017—to provide national and state-level portraits of DACA holders on additional characteristics such as education, industry, and occupations, which are either not collected or not released by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

Understanding the characteristics of DACA recipients is important to assess the impact of the loss of work authorization—and potential deportation—of students and middle- and high-skilled workers in schools, universities, businesses, and immigrant communities.

# II. Losing DACA Protections: A Timeline

A total of 793,026 unauthorized immigrants were approved for DACA status between the program's launch on August 15, 2012 and June 30, 2017, according to the most recent data provided by USCIS. <sup>10</sup> Of these, nearly 689,800

(or 87 percent) still participated in the program as of September 4, 2017<sup>11</sup>—the day before the Trump administration announced a six-month wind-down of the program. On September 5, USCIS stopped accepting applications from new applicants and restricted renewal to participants whose DACA eligibility would expire by March 5, 2018—six months later. October 5 was the last day renewal applications were accepted. According to the latest media accounts, USCIS estimated that 21,000 to 22,000 of the 154,000 individuals eligible to renew their status had failed to do so as of October 19, while 132,000 to 133,000 did apply for renewal. Unless Congress, the administration, or federal courts take further action, DACA participants will begin to lose their status starting March 6, 2018.

MPI forecasts that on average approximately 915 DACA holders will lose their work authorization and protection from deportation each day between March 6, 2018 and March 5, 2020. When these immigrants fall back into unauthorized status and lose their work authorization, some employers may be forced to lay them off, and some may find themselves identified for deportation. Figure 1 shows the number of DACA holders expected to see their protections end by

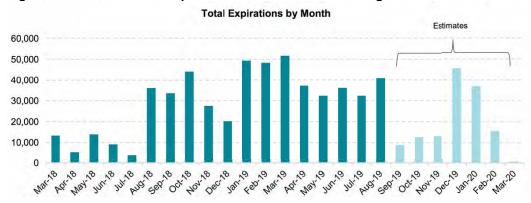


Figure 1. Predicted DACA Expirations from March 2018 through March 2020

Notes: Expirations are based on U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) reported data for March 2018 through August 2019 and Migration Policy Institute (MPI) estimates derived from USCIS data for September 2019 through March 2020. MPI's estimates assume that the distribution of expirations from September 2019 through March 2020 matches the distribution of renewal applications from September 2017 through March 2018, and that everyone who applied for renewal would be approved for benefits for a two-year period starting in the month when their prior eligibility period expired.

Sources: MPI calculations based on USCIS administrative data; USCIS, "Approximate Active DACA Recipients as of September 4, 2017 by Month Validity Expires and Status of Associated Renewal as of September 7, 2017 (If Submitted)," accessed October 19, 2017, <a href="https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immigration%20Forms%20Data/All%20Form%20Types/DACA/daca\_renewal\_data.pdf">https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immigration%20Forms%20Data/All%20Form%20Types/DACA/daca\_renewal\_data.pdf</a>.



month over this two-year period. The numbers are based on USCIS reporting that goes through August 2019 and MPI estimates of who is expected to lose protection from September 2019 onward through March 2020.

#### III. Education and Labor Force Profile of Current DACA Participants

This section discusses the education and labor force characteristics of unauthorized immigrants participating in the DACA program as of September 2017. To develop these estimates, the researchers employed USCIS administrative data released in September on DACA participants by age, gender, origin country, and state of residence, and used these data to reweight MPI's database on the DACA-eligible population to provide a more refined view of those holding the status as of September 2017. <sup>14</sup>

### A. The Educational Profile of Current Recipients

DACA has an educational requirement: to qualify for the program, participants must either be in school<sup>15</sup> or hold a high school diploma or GED. Yet DACA holders are somewhat less educated than the overall U.S. population of similar ages (15 to 32). MPI estimates that 20 percent of DACA participants are still enrolled in secondary school (see Table 1). Forty-four percent have completed secondary education but have not pursued a college education at the time of the survey, compared to 19 percent among the broader U.S. population of similar age. Additionally, 18 percent of DACA recipients have enrolled in college, but have not yet graduated. Four percent have completed a bachelor's degree versus 17 percent of the broader U.S. population. The overall U.S. population, however, includes 9 percent who had dropped out of high school, while the DACA program excludes high-school dropouts unless they were enrolled in an adult education program.<sup>16</sup>

Table 1. Educational Attainment and School Enrollment of U.S. Adults (ages 15-32) and Current DACA Recipients, by Gender

Education and Enrollment Status	Total U.S.	Current DACA Recipients								
	Population	Total	Female	Male						
Total	78,108,000	689,800	362,700	326,900						
Not enrolled and have not completed high school (%)	9	N/A	N/A	N/A						
Enrolled in secondary school (%)	19	20	20	20						
Completed high school and not in higher education (%)	19	44	41	47						
Enrolled in college (%)	20	18	20	15						
Completed some college, not enrolled (%)	16	15	15	15						
Completed at least a bachelor's degree (%)	17	4	4	3						

*Note:* "N/A" refers to the fact that virtually all current DACA participants have either completed high school or are currently enrolled—consistent with the program's education requirement. Secondary school includes middle school and high school. The U.S. population and DACA-participant samples are limited to those ages 15 to 32 in 2010-14. The 2010-14 DACA-eligible population is reweighted to match the age, gender, origin-country, and state-of-residence distribution of current DACA recipients reported by USCIS as of September 4, 2017.

Sources: MPI analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau pooled 2010-14 ACS and 2008 SIPP, with legal status assignments by Bachmeier and Van Hook.

For school enrollment rates for the 34 states with the most DACA holders, see Appendix 1.17

Women participating in DACA are more likely to be enrolled in college than men (20 percent versus 15 percent) but have similar college completion rates (see Table 1.)

### B. The Workforce Status of Current Recipients

Most DACA participants work, but they represent a very small share of the U.S. labor force. The majority of DACA participants (64 percent) are in the labor force: 55 percent are working, and 8 percent are unemployed and looking for work (see Table 2). The 442,000 DACA recipients in the labor force amounted to 0.27 percent of the total U.S. labor force of 161 million people in September 2017.<sup>18</sup>

Many DACA participants are enrolled in school—either secondary school or college—and one out of three enrollees attends school and works at the same time, similar to the U.S. young adult population (see Table 2). Among those not enrolled in school, 69 percent are employed, and 22 percent are not in the labor force.

DACA-recipient men are more likely to be employed than women (64 percent versus 48 percent), reflecting a pattern similar to the overall unauthorized population. <sup>19</sup> Most of this gender gap in employment occurs among those who are not enrolled in school: 81 percent of men holding DACA status work, compared to 58 percent of women. Some female DACA holders, like other young women, are likely to be out of school and out of the labor force due to child-care responsibilities. Lack of English skills could also be a barrier to their employment, as women with DACA status who are not in school

Table 2. School Enrollment and Employment Rates of U.S. Adults (ages 15-32) and Current DACA Recipients, by Gender

Troopionto, by Condo	Total U.S.	Curre	ent DACA Recipier	nts
	Population	Total	Female	Male
Total Number	78,108,400	689,800	362,700	326,900
Employed (%)	57	55	48	64
Unemployed (%)	9	8	8	8
Not in labor force (%)	35	36	44	27
Number Enrolled in School	33,303,500	261,200	145,100	116,100
Employed (%)	37	33	32	34
Unemployed (%)	7	8	8	8
Not in labor force (%)	56	59	60	58
Number Not Enrolled in School	44,804,900	428,600	217,600	210,800
Employed (%)	71	69	58	81
Unemployed (%)	10	9	9	9
Not in labor force (%)	19	22	33	11

Notes: School enrollment includes those in middle school, high school, or college. The U.S. population and DACA-participant samples are limited to those ages 15 to 32 in 2010-14. The 2010-14 DACA-eligible population is reweighted to match the age, gender, origin-country, and state-of-residence distribution of current DACA recipients as of September 4, 2017. Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Sources: MPI analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2010-14 ACS and 2008 SIPP, with legal status assignment by Bachmeier and Van Hook.



and not in the labor force are more likely to have limited English proficiency than DACA men out of the labor force: 44 percent versus 32 percent.

See Appendix 2 for employment rates for the DACA population, both in and out of education, for the 34 states with the greatest numbers of participants.

### C. Major Industries and Occupations of Employment

DACA participants work in a wide variety of industries and occupations, including many

in professional jobs. They are less likely than unauthorized workers who do not have DACA to work in outdoor, manual labor occupations such as construction.

#### I. Top Industries of Employment

The most common industries of employment for DACA recipients are hospitality, retail trade, construction, education, health and social services, and professional services (see Table 3). Twenty-three percent of the estimated 382,000 employed DACA recipients (89,000 workers) are employed in the hospitality industry, i.e., arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations, and food services. Fourteen

Table 3. Employed Current DACA Recipients, by Major Industry Group

	Number	Share (%)
Total Current DACA Recipients	689,800	100
Employment		
Unemployed or not in labor force	307,400	45
Employed	382,400	55
Employed Current DACA Recipients by Major Industry Group	382,400	100
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodations, and Food Services	88,900	23
Retail Trade	54,000	14
Construction	41,300	11
Educational, Health, and Social Services	40,700	11
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management Services	39,000	10
Manufacturing	36,100	9
Other Services (except public administration)	23,900	6
Agriculture	14,400	4
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing	13,600	4
Wholesale	11,300	3
Transportation and Warehousing	9,600	3
Information and Communications	4,100	1
Public Administration	2,300	<1
Mining	<2,000	<1
Utilities	<1,000	<1
Armed Forces	<500	<1

*Note:* Major industry groups are based on Census Bureau classifications. The 2010-14 DACA-eligible population is reweighted to match the age, gender, origin-country, and state-of-residence distribution of active DACA recipients as of September 4, 2017. *Sources:* MPI analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2010-14 ACS and 2008 SIPP, with legal status assignment by Bachmeier and Van Hook.

percent (about 54,000) are employed in retail trade, while 11 percent (41,000) are employed in construction and a similar number in the education, health, and social services industry. One-tenth (39,000) are employed in profes-

sional scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services. Thus, DACA recipients are employed in a broad range of sectors, including many in industries with substantial numbers of professional jobs. Industry-level

Table 4. Employed Current DACA Recipients, by Major Occupational Group

	Number	Share (%)
Total Current DACA Recipients	689,800	100
Employment		
Unemployed or not in labor force	307,400	45
Employed	382,400	55
Employed Current DACA Recipients by Major Occupational Group	382,400	100
Food Preparation and Serving	59,500	16
Sales	53,500	14
Office and Administrative Support	47,000	12
Construction	38,700	10
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	32,300	8
Production	31,200	8
Transportation and Material Moving	26,400	7
Management	14,200	4
Personal Care and Service	14,000	4
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	12,300	3
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	10,800	3
Education, Training, and Library	8,800	2
Health-Care Support	8,600	2
Health-Care Practitioners and Technical	5,300	1
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	3,500	<1
Business Operations Specialists	2,800	<1
Computer and Mathematical	2,600	<1
Protective Service	2,300	<1
Financial Specialists	2,200	<1
Architecture and Engineering	<2,000	<1
Community and Social Services	<2,000	<1
Life, Physical, and Social Science	<1,500	<1
Legal	<1,000	<1
Extraction	<1,000	<1
Military Specific	<500	<1

Note: Major occupational groups are based on Census Bureau classifications. The 2010-14 DACA-eligible population is reweighted to match the age, gender, origin-country, and state-of-residence distribution of active DACA recipients as of September 4, 2017. Sources: MPI analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2010-14 ACS and 2008 SIPP, with legal status assignment by Bachmeier and Van Hook.



data do not allow for analysis of the types of jobs that DACA recipients perform within each industry, however.

Appendix 3 provides data on the shares of employed DACA recipients working in the major industry groups for the 21 states with the most DACA workers.

#### 2. Top Occupations

Analysis of occupations allows for more precision in identifying the types of jobs in which DACA recipients work, though here also sample sizes limit MPI's analysis to the major groups provided by the Census Bureau. The occupations most commonly employing DACA holders are food preparation and serving (16 percent, or 60,000 workers), sales (14 percent, or 54,000 workers), and office and administrative support (12 percent, or 47,000 workers) (see Table 4). Among unauthorized immigrants in the same age range who are not eligible for DACA, a similar share is employed in food preparation, but the share of ineligible unauthorized immigrants working in sales and office jobs is lower.<sup>20</sup> DACA recipients are half as likely to work in construction as compared to their unauthorized counterparts not eligible for DACA (10 percent versus 20 percent), and the share working in production jobs is slightly lower: 8 percent versus 9 percent. These occupational distributions suggest that DACA recipients are substantially less likely to work in outdoor, manual-labor jobs than similarly aged unauthorized immigrants not eligible for DACA.

Significant numbers of DACA recipients are also employed in professional occupations. Approximately 14,000 are managers, while 9,000 are employed as teachers or related workers ("education, training, and library" occupations). About 5,000 work as health-care practitioners and another 9,000 in health-care support occupations. Almost 3,000 each work in business operations and in computer or mathematical occupations.

See Appendix 4 for the shares of employed DACA recipients working in the major occupational

groups for the 21 states with the most DACA workers.

#### IV. Conclusions

Recent data from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, offering more specifics on the population currently holding status under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, have permitted the Migration Policy Institute to offer more detailed characteristics of those receiving DACA protections at the time the Trump administration placed the program on a six-month path to rescission in September 2017. These estimates should be useful for policymakers considering the potential impact at national and state levels of rescinding the program, as well as proposals to legalize DACA recipients and other DREAMers via legislation in Congress.

DACA has provided significant benefits to participants, which have been catalogued elsewhere.<sup>22</sup> The analysis in this fact sheet supports the notion that DACA recipients obtain better jobs than other unauthorized immigrants, with many employed in professional occupations.

The analysis presented here shows that DACA recipients are a largely middle-skilled population, either enrolled in school or working or both. DACA recipients are widely dispersed across industries and occupations, and so are integrated into many different parts of the nation's economy. While they represent a fraction of the U.S. millennial labor force, they have taken on prominence in the national immigration debate—by their own efforts as well as recognition in both parties that DREAMers here since childhood are a particularly sympathetic population.

As the DACA end date looms, with an average 915 young adults expected to begin losing their work authorization and protection from deportation daily beginning March 6, 2018 by MPI's count, resolving their futures undoubtedly will take on new urgency.

#### **Appendices**

Appendix 1. School Enrollment Rates of Current DACA Recipients, Top States

	Current DACA	Enrolled in School						
	Recipients	In Secondary School (%)	In Postsecondary Institution (%)					
United States	689,800	20	18					
Alabama	3,900	14	10					
Arizona	25,500	19	14					
Arkansas	4,700	31	g					
California	197,900	18	20					
Colorado	15,500	22	10					
Connecticut	3,800	18	21					
Florida	27,000	17	18					
Georgia	21,600	22	13					
Illinois	35,600	16	17					
Indiana	9,000	22	15					
Kansas	5,900	25	16					
Kentucky	2,800	21	15					
Louisiana	1,800	17	Ş					
Maryland	8,100	23	23					
Massachusetts	5,900	18	26					
Michigan	5,400	19	21					
Minnesota	5,500	28	21					
Missouri	3,300	28	2′					
Nevada	12,400	25	12					
New Jersey	17,400	20	16					
New Mexico	6,000	24	20					
New York	32,900	14	25					
North Carolina	25,100	28	12					
Ohio	4,000	22	16					
Oklahoma	6,100	23	13					
Oregon	10,200	18	17					
Pennsylvania	4,900	21	24					
South Carolina	6,000	25	1.					
Tennessee	7,900	27	-					
Texas	113,000	22	17					
Utah	8,900	22	18					
Virginia	10,100	28	19					
Washington	16,300	24	14					
Wisconsin	6,700	24	16					

Notes: The 2010-14 DACA-eligible population is reweighted to match the age, gender, origin-country, and state-of-residence distribution of current DACA recipients reported by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) as of September 4, 2017. Only states with sufficient sample sizes are shown. Secondary school includes both middle school and high school. Sources: Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the pooled 2010-14 American Community Surveys (ACS) and 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), with legal status assignments by James Bachmeier of Temple University and Jennifer Van Hook of the Pennsylvania State University, Population Research Institute.



Appendix 2. Employment Rates of Current DACA Recipients In and Out of Education, Top States

	Current DACA Recipients		Employed			Unemploy	ed	Not in Labor Force					
	Current DACA Recipients	Total (%)	Enrolled (%)	Not Enrolled (%)	Total (%)	Enrolled (%)	Not Enrolled (%)	Total (%)	Enrolled (%)	Not Enrolled (%)			
United States	689,800	55	12	43	8	3	5	36	22	14			
Alabama	3,900	52	7	45	10	2	8	37	15	22			
Arizona	25,500	47	9	38	8	2	6	45	23	22			
Arkansas	4,700	52	7	44	9	2	6	40	30	10			
California	197,900	55	12	43	9	3	6	36	22	13			
Colorado	15,500	60	10	50	6	3	3	34	20	15			
Connecticut	3,800	65	18	48	8	3	5	27	19	8			
Florida	27,000	59	12	47	8	3	5	33	21	12			
Georgia	21,600	55	10	45	7	2	5	38	23	15			
Illinois	35,600	60	12	48	9	3	6	31	18	13			
Indiana	9,000	56	13	43	6	2	4	38	22	16			
Kansas	5,900	57	16	41	6	4	2	37	21	16			
Kentucky	2,800	55	11	44	10	6	4	34	19	16			
Louisiana	1,800	66	10	56	4	1	3	30	15	15			
Maryland	8,100	58	17	41	9	5	4	33	24	9			
Massachusetts	5,900	58	17	40	10	4	6	32	23	10			
Michigan	5,400	59	18	41	9	4	5	33	18	14			
Minnesota	5,500	56	19	36	10	5	5	34	24	10			
Missouri	3,300	58	20	39	6	3	2	36	26	10			
Nevada	12,400	58	12	46	8	3	6	34	22	12			
New Jersey	17,400	60	12	48	8	3	5	32	20	12			
New Mexico	6,000	48	11	36	7	2	4	46	31	15			
New York	32,900	55	13	42	10	4	6	35	23	13			
North Carolina	25,100	53	12	41	9	4	6	38	25	13			
Ohio	4,000	49	12	37	14	2	12	37	24	12			
Oklahoma	6,100	56	12	43	7	3	4	37	21	16			
Oregon	10,200	57	12	46	10	4	7	32	20	12			
Pennsylvania	4,900	51	12	39	11	4	6	38	29	10			
South Carolina	6,000	47	9	38	11	2	9	42	25	18			
Tennessee	7,900	57	9	48	6	3	3	37	23	14			
Texas	113,000	53	12	41	7	2	5	40	24	16			
Utah	8,900	59	14	44	10	3	7	31	22	9			
Virginia	10,100	62	20	42	6	3	4	32	24	8			
Washington	16,300	57	12	46	8	2	6	35	24	10			
Wisconsin	6,700	51	12	39	12	5	6	37	22	15			

Notes: The 2010-14 DACA-eligible population is reweighted to match the age, gender, origin-country, and state-of-residence distribution of current DACA recipients reported by USCIS as of September 4, 2017. Refers to all current DACA recipients, whether in or out of education, and regardless of age. Those under age 16 are categorized as not in the labor force. Those enrolled in school include those enrolled in middle school, high school, or college/university. Only states with sufficient sample sizes are shown. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Sources: MPI analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the pooled 2010-14 ACS and 2008 SIPP, with legal status assignments by Bachmeier and Van Hook.



Appendix 3. Employed Current DACA Recipients by Major Industry Group, Top States

	US	AZ	CA	co	СТ	FL	GA	IL	MD	MA	NV	ĹZ	NY	NC	ок	OR	PA	TN	TX	UT	VA	WA
Current DACA Recipients	689,800	25,500	197,900	15,500	3,800	27,000	21,600	35,600	8,100	5,900	12,400	17,400	32,900	25,100	6,100	10,200	4,900	7,900	113,000	8,900	10,100	16,300
Employment																						
Employed (%)	55%	47%	55%	60%	65%	59%	55%	60%	58%	58%	58%	60%	55%	53%	56%	57%	51%	57%	53%	59%	62%	57%
Unemployed or not in labor force (%)	45%	53%	45%	40%	35%	41%	45%	40%	42%	42%	42%	40%	45%	47%	44%	43%	49%	43%	47%	41%	38%	43%
Employed Current DACA Recipients	382,400	12,100	108,900	9,200	2,500	15,900	11,900	21,400	4,700	3,400	7,200	10,400	18,000	13,200	3,400	5,900	2,500	4,500	60,300	5,200	6,300	9,300
Share by Major Industry Group (%)																						
Agriculture	4%	2%	5%	1%	2%	7%	2%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	1%	4%	2%	11%	8%	4%	2%	2%	4%	14%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodations, and Food Services	23%	19%	22%	29%	28%	21%	21%	27%	19%	27%	32%	25%	24%	26%	29%	21%	23%	20%	21%	30%	28%	19%
Construction	11%	14%	7%	13%	13%	12%	21%	5%	14%	5%	11%	7%	10%	17%	18%	8%	15%	25%	15%	9%	15%	9%
Educational, Health, and Social Services	11%	14%	11%	8%	9%	8%	9%	10%	20%	16%	8%	9%	13%	7%	5%	14%	15%	3%	12%	10%	10%	10%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing	4%	6%	3%	5%	3%	4%	6%	4%	3%	2%	6%	3%	4%	1%	3%	4%	1%	<1%	4%	6%	2%	3%
Information and Communications	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	<1%	2%	1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%
Manufacturing	9%	3%	9%	4%	5%	3%	12%	16%	4%	11%	5%	7%	5%	17%	11%	6%	6%	8%	8%	17%	4%	7%
Mining	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	3%	<1%	<1%	2%	2%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management Services	10%	13%	10%	13%	16%	13%	10%	12%	16%	9%	9%	13%	10%	8%	5%	10%	8%	18%	8%	5%	9%	11%
Public Administration	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	2%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Retail Trade	14%	15%	16%	12%	17%	19%	9%	14%	12%	18%	15%	15%	16%	8%	9%	17%	11%	6%	15%	11%	15%	12%
Transportation and Warehousing	3%	1%	3%	1%	<1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	5%	4%	4%	2%	3%	<1%	1%	5%	3%	1%	2%	4%
Utilities	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Wholesale	3%	3%	4%	2%	1%	3%	4%	3%	2%	4%	2%	6%	<1%	2%	2%	3%	5%	1%	2%	2%	1%	4%
Other Services (except public administration)	6%	8%	7%	8%	4%	7%	3%	5%	6%	3%	4%	9%	9%	6%	9%	3%	4%	4%	7%	5%	7%	5%
Armed Forces	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%

Notes: The 2010-14 DACA-eligible population is reweighted to match the age, gender, origin-country, and state-of-residence distribution of current DACA recipients reported by USCIS as of September 4, 2017. Refers to all current DACA recipients regardless of age. Those under age 16 are categorized as not in the labor force. Only states with sufficient sample sizes are shown. Major industry groups are based on the U.S. Census Bureau's classification. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding. Industry group percentages are of employed recipients.

Sources: MPI analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the pooled 2010-14 ACS and 2008 SIPP, with legal status assignments by Bachmeier and Van Hook.



Appendix 4. Employed Current DACA Recipients by Major Occupational Group, Top States

														-				1				1
	US	AZ	CA	со	СТ	FL	GA	IL.	MD	MA	NV	NJ	NY	NC	ок	OR	PA	TN	TX	UT	VA	WA
Current DACA Recipients	689,800	25,500	197,900	15,500	3,800	27,000	21,600	35,600	8,100	5,900	12,400	17,400	32,900	25,100	6,100	10,200	4,900	7,900	113,000	8,900	10,100	16,300
Employment																						
Employed (%)	55%	47%	55%	60%	65%	59%	55%	60%	58%	58%	58%	60%	55%	53%	56%	57%	51%	57%	53%	59%	62%	57%
Unemployed or not in labor force (%)	45%	53%	45%	40%	35%	41%	45%	40%	42%	42%	42%	40%	45%	47%	44%	43%	49%	43%	47%	41%	38%	43%
Employed Current DACA Recipients	382,400	12,100	108,900	9,200	2,500	15,900	11,900	21,400	4,700	3,400	7,200	10,400	18,000	13,200	3,400	5,900	2,500	4,500	60,300	5,200	6,300	9,300
Share by Major Occupational Group (%)																						
Architecture and Engineering	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	4%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	<1%	<1%	2%	1%	1%	4%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	8%	11%	8%	11%	19%	13%	8%	7%	10%	8%	8%	11%	8%	10%	6%	9%	6%	17%	6%	6%	11%	9%
Business Operations Specialists	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	2%	2%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Community and Social Services	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%
Computer and Mathematical	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	4%	2%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	2%
Construction Trades	10%	11%	6%	14%	13%	11%	18%	6%	10%	4%	10%	7%	9%	15%	17%	7%	11%	23%	14%	10%	15%	10%
Education, Training, and Library	2%	3%	2%	1%	<1%	1%	1%	2%	5%	3%	<1%	1%	4%	2%	2%	3%	4%	<1%	3%	4%	2%	2%
Extraction Workers	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	3%	2%	5%	1%	<1%	6%	2%	<1%	<1%	2%	1%	<1%	1%	4%	2%	9%	7%	2%	1%	2%	2%	12%
Financial Specialists	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	3%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	<1%	<1%
Food Preparation and Serving	16%	13%	13%	18%	21%	14%	15%	18%	14%	21%	18%	19%	19%	20%	16%	16%	14%	18%	13%	17%	17%	15%
Health-Care Practitioners and Technical	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	5%	1%	<1%	2%	2%	1%	<1%	<1%	2%	<1%	2%	3%	2%	<1%
Health-Care Support	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	<1%	3%	2%	5%	3%	2%	2%	2%	<1%	1%	3%	3%	<1%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	3%	4%	3%	3%	<1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	5%	4%	<1%	3%	3%
Legal	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Management	4%	3%	4%	4%	1%	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%	7%	4%	3%	2%	5%	3%	4%	2%	4%	5%	3%	3%
Office and Administrative Support	12%	13%	14%	9%	8%	12%	10%	16%	11%	16%	15%	12%	13%	11%	12%	9%	8%	6%	12%	12%	7%	7%
Personal Care and Service	4%	6%	3%	4%	6%	5%	<1%	4%	2%	2%	3%	2%	7%	3%	2%	6%	6%	<1%	4%	2%	4%	4%
Production	8%	5%	7%	4%	4%	4%	14%	13%	5%	5%	5%	7%	5%	12%	9%	6%	7%	10%	8%	13%	3%	8%
Protective Service	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	2%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Sales	14%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	11%	14%	13%	13%	13%	12%	14%	8%	10%	10%	12%	6%	15%	10%	20%	12%
Transportation and Material Moving	7%	5%	8%	7%	2%	6%	5%	6%	5%	5%	10%	12%	4%	6%	10%	7%	6%	7%	6%	11%	3%	9%
Military Specific	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%

Notes: The 2010-14 DACA-eligible population is reweighted to match the age, gender, origin-country, and state-of-residence distribution of current DACA recipients reported by USCIS as of September 4, 2017. Refers to all current DACA recipients regardless of age. Those under age 16 are categorized as not in the labor force. Only states with sufficient sample sizes are shown. Major occupational groups are based on the U.S. Census Bureau's classification. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding. Occupational group percentages are of employed recipients.

A Profile of Current DACA Recipients by Education, Industry, and Occupation

Sources: MPI analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the pooled 2010-14 ACS and 2008 SIPP, with legal status assignments by Bachmeier and Van Hook.



#### **Endnotes**

- See Randy Capps, Michael Fix, and Jie Zong, *The Education and Work Profiles of the DACA Population* (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, 2017), <a href="https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/education-and-work-profiles-daca-population">www.migrationpolicy.org/research/education-and-work-profiles-daca-population</a>.
- For Migration Policy Institute (MPI) estimates of populations that could qualify for legal status under a range of legislative proposals, see Jeanne Batalova, Ariel G. Ruiz Soto, Sarah Pierce, and Randy Capps, Differing DREAMs: Estimating the Unauthorized Populations that Could Benefit under Different Legalization Bills (Washington, DC: MPI, 2017), <a href="https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/differing-dreams-estimating-unauthorized-populations-could-benefit-under-different">www.migrationpolicy.org/research/differing-dreams-estimating-unauthorized-populations-could-benefit-under-different</a>.
- The specific eligibility requirements for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program were: (1) minimum age of 15 to apply; (2) arrival in the United States before age 16; (3) maximum age of 30 as of June 15, 2012 (when the program was announced); (4) physical presence and lack of lawful status in the United States on June 15, 2012; (5) continuous presence in the United States since June 15, 2007, five years before DACA was announced; (6) current school enrollment, completion of high school or its equivalent, or honorable discharge from the U.S. armed forces or Coast Guard; and (7) absence of a felony, significant misdemeanor, three or more misdemeanor convictions; and does not pose a threat to public safety or national security. See U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), "Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)," updated October 6, 2017, <a href="https://www.uscis.gov/archive/consideration-deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca#guidelines">www.uscis.gov/archive/consideration-deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca#guidelines</a>.
- For a complete listing of MPI's work in this area, see MPI, "DREAM ACT/Deferred Action," <a href="https://www.migrationpolicy.org/topics/dream-actdeferred-action">www.migrationpolicy.org/topics/dream-actdeferred-action</a>.
- MPI estimated that as of 2017, there were 1.9 million unauthorized immigrants who met the age at entry and years of U.S. residence requirements constituting the minimum threshold to potentially be considered for DACA. Of that number, an estimated 1.3 million immediately met all eligibility requirements, another 408,000 could have met eligibility by enrolling in an adult education program leading to a high school degree or equivalent, while 120,000 would have aged into eligibility once they reached the program's minimum application age of 15. Because USCIS stopped accepting applications in September 2017, these last two groups can no longer age into eligibility or enroll in adult education to qualify for the program. Eligibility due to adult education program enrollment and ineligibility due to criminal background or lack of continuous U.S. presence were not modeled due to lack of data. For methodological details, see the appendix section in Capps, Fix, and Zong, *The Education and Work Profiles of the DACA Population*.
- USCIS, "Number of Form I-821D, Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, by Fiscal Year, Quarter, Intake, Biometrics and Case Status Fiscal Year 2012-2017 (June 30)," accessed October 30, 2017, <a href="https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immi-gration%20Forms%20Data/All%20Form%20Types/DACA/daca\_performancedata\_fy2017\_qtr3.pdf">https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immi-gration%20Forms%20Data/All%20Form%20Types/DACA/daca\_performancedata\_fy2017\_qtr3.pdf</a>.
- MPI used data from the Census Bureau's 2010-14 American Community Survey (ACS) and the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). While the ACS is issued annually, the SIPP is released only every several years. MPI is in the process of adapting the methodology to the 2014 SIPP, which was issued earlier in 2017. By using the SIPP's numbers on legal permanent residents and naturalized citizens, MPI is able to look at the characteristics of the remaining foreign-born population, removing those likely to be on long-term nonimmigrant visas, Temporary Protected Status, or similar programs, leaving a residual population of those believed to be unauthorized. The characteristics of that population can then be assigned to the much larger and more recent ACS file. For more on MPI's methodology, see Jeanne Batalova, Sarah Hooker, and Randy Capps, DACA at the Two-Year Mark: A National and State Profile of Youth Eligible and Applying for Deferred Action (Washington,

- DC: MPI, 2014), www.migrationpolicy.org/research/daca-two-year-mark-national-and-state-profile-youth-eligible-and-applying-deferred-action.
- 8 The SIPP and ACS data do not permit modeling enrollment in adult education programs that lead to a high school degree or equivalent, or to model criminal convictions or security-related disqualifications
- USCIS publication in September 2017 of new data on DACA recipients' age, gender, origin-country, and residence-state distributions permits MPI to describe the educational and employment characteristics of the DACA-recipient population. Previously, MPI could only model characteristics for the DACA-eligible population, in particular those meeting all criteria to apply. The characteristics detailed here for DACA recipients vary somewhat from those previously offered for the DACA-eligible population (see Capps, Fix, and Zong, The Education and Work Profiles of the DACA Population) because the DACA-recipient profile looks somewhat different than that of the DACA-eligible cohort, as individuals did not apply in similar proportions. Younger immigrants, for instance, are more likely to be enrolled in school and less likely to be employed. Women are more likely than men to be enrolled in school, less likely to be employed overall and in construction, and more likely to be employed in service industries.
- 10 USCIS, "Number of Form I-821D, Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals."
- USCIS, "Approximate Active DACA Recipients: Country of Birth As of September 4," accessed October 28, 2017, www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immigration%20Forms%20Data/All%20Form%20Types/DACA/daca\_population\_data.pdf.
- Justice Department, "Attorney General Sessions Delivers Remarks on DACA," September 5, 2017, <a href="https://www.justice.gov/opa/speech/attorney-general-sessions-delivers-remarks-daca">www.justice.gov/opa/speech/attorney-general-sessions-delivers-remarks-daca</a>. See also Department of Homeland Security (DHS), "Memorandum on Rescission of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)," last updated September 5, 2017, <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/09/05/memorandum-rescission-daca">www.dhs.gov/news/2017/09/05/memorandum-rescission-daca</a>.
- Jill Colvin, "22,000 Young Immigrants Eligible for DACA Renewals Failed to Apply in Time," Business Insider, October 19, 2017, <a href="https://www.businessinsider.com/22000-daca-recipients-missed-renewal-deadline-2017-10">www.businessinsider.com/22000-daca-recipients-missed-renewal-deadline-2017-10</a>; Alan Neuhauser, "DHS: 1 in 7 DACA Recipients Did Not Apply to Renew Status," U.S. News and World Report, October 19, 2017, <a href="https://www.usnews.com/news/national-news/articles/2017-10-19/dhs-1-in-7-daca-recipients-did-not-apply-to-renew-status">www.usnews.com/news/national-news/articles/2017-10-19/dhs-1-in-7-daca-recipients-did-not-apply-to-renew-status</a>.
- MPI used the 2010-14 American Community Survey (ACS) to develop the database of the population eligible for DACA: five years of data were used to improve the precision of the analysis, allowing for estimates for a broader range of industries, occupations, and states than would be possible using the single-year 2014 ACS. MPI has not yet finalized a dataset of the unauthorized population using more recent years of the ACS.
- Three types of schools are considered according to USCIS guidelines: 1) a public, private, or charter elementary school, junior high or middle school, high school, secondary school, alternative program, or homeschool program that meets state requirements; 2) an education, literacy, or career training program (including vocational training) that has a purpose of improving literacy, mathematics, or English or is designed to lead to placement in postsecondary education, job training, or employment and where the enrollee is working to achieve such placement; or 3) an education program assisting students either in obtaining a regular high school diploma or its equivalent, or in passing a GED exam or other state-authorized exam. See USCIS, "Frequently Asked Questions," updated October 6, 2017, www.uscis.gov/archive/frequently-asked-questions.



- The ACS data employed here do not identify individuals enrolled in adult education or career training programs, so unauthorized immigrants who meet other eligibility requirements but who have not completed high school and are not enrolled in school are excluded from the DACA-participating group. USCIS has not released data on participants' educational attainment or school enrollment.
- 17 This analysis was limited to 34 states because the other states did not have sufficiently large DACA populations to develop reliable estimates. In some cases, the data offered are limited to 21 states, for the same reason.
- An estimated 382,000 DACA recipients are employed (see Table 2). This represents 0.25 percent of all U.S. workers (152 million) as of September See U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "The Employment Situation—September 2017" (news release USDL-17-1347, October 6, 2017), <a href="https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empsit.pdf">www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empsit.pdf</a>.
- MPI Data Hub, "Unauthorized Immigrant Population Profiles," accessed October 24, 2017, <a href="https://www.migration-policy.org/programs/us-immigration-policy-program-data-hub/unauthorized-immigrant-population-profiles">https://www.migration-policy-programs/us-immigration-policy-program-data-hub/unauthorized-immigrant-population-profiles</a>.
- Capps, Fix, and Zong, *The Education and Work Profiles of the DACA Population*. The population not eligible for DACA includes those who met all DACA eligibility criteria except for the educational requirement, those who arrived in the United States after 2012, those who arrived when they were over age 15, and those who were ages 31 or older in 2012.
- Prior to publication of the more complete USCIS data on current DACA recipients in September 2017, MPI estimated that 20,000 unauthorized immigrants who were DACA-eligible were in the teaching occupation. This estimate included those who were eligible for DACA but not participating in the program as of September 2017, as well as those who reported a teaching occupation but were not employed at the time of the ACS survey in 2010-14. The lower estimate presented here is limited to those participating in the program and employed as teachers and similar education professionals at the time of the ACS survey.
- See for instance, Tom K. Wong and Carolina Valdivia, In Their Own Words: A Nationwide Survey of Undocumented Millennials (United We Dream Network and Unbound Philanthropy, 2014), <a href="http://unitedwedream.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Undocumented-Millennials-Survey-Summary.">http://unitedwedream.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Undocumented-Millennials-Survey-Summary.</a>
  pdf; Tom K. Wong, Greisa Martinez Rosas, Adrian Reyna, Ignacia Rodriguez, Patrick O'Shea, Tom Jawetz, and Philip E. Wolgin, New Study of DACA Beneficiaries Shows Positive Economic and Educational Outcomes (Washington, DC: Center for American Progress, 2016), <a href="https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2016/10/18/146290/new-study-of-daca-beneficiaries-shows-positive-economic-and-educational-outcomes/">https://www.americanimes/issues/immigration/news/2016/10/18/146290/new-study-of-daca-beneficiaries-shows-positive-economic-and-educational-outcomes/</a>; Roberto G. Gonzalez, DACA at Year Three: Challenges and Opportunities in Accessing Higher Education and Employment (Washington, DC: American Immigration Council, 2016), <a href="https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/daca-year-three-challenges-and-opportunities-accessing-higher-education-and-employment">https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/daca-year-three-challenges-and-opportunities-accessing-higher-education-and-employment</a>.

#### About the Authors

**Jie Zong** is an Associate Policy Analyst at the Migration Policy Institute, where she provides quantitative research support across MPI programs, particularly the National Center on Immigrant Integration Policy. Her research areas include structural and cultural integration of first- and second-generation immigrants, protective factors for children in refugee families, and workforce development in the United States.

Previously, Ms. Zong interned with the Center for Migration Studies of New York, where she provided research support on U.S. refugee and asylum issues, as well as the U.S. immigration detention system.

She holds a master's degree of public administration from New York University's Wagner Graduate School of Public Service with a specialization in policy analysis, and a bachelor of the arts degree in international finance from the Central University of Finance and Economics in China.



**Ariel G. Ruiz Soto** is an Associate Policy Analyst at MPI, where he provides quantitative research support across MPI programs. His research areas focus on the impact of U.S. immigration policies on immigrants' experiences of socioeconomic integration across varying geographical and political contexts. More recently, Mr. Ruiz Soto has analyzed methodological approaches to estimate sociodemographic trends of the unauthorized immigrant population in the United States.

Mr. Ruiz Soto holds a master's degree from the University of Chicago's School of Social Service Administration with an emphasis on immigration policy and service provision, and a bachelor's degree in sociology from Whitman College.



**Jeanne Batalova** is a Senior Policy Analyst at MPI and Manager of the MPI Data Hub, a one-stop, online resource that provides instant access to the latest facts, stats, and maps covering U.S. and global data on immigration and immigrant integration. She is also a Nonresident Fellow with the Migration Policy Institute Europe.

Her areas of expertise include the impacts of immigrants on society and labor markets; social and economic mobility of first- and second-generation youth and

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Dr. Batalova earned her PhD in sociology, with a specialization in demography, from the University of California-Irvine; an MBA from Roosevelt University; and bachelor of the arts in economics from the Academy of Economic Studies, Chisinau, Moldova.





**Julia Gelatt** is a Senior Policy Analyst at the MPI, working with the U.S. Immigration Policy Program. Her work focuses on the legal immigration system, demographic trends, and the implications of local, state, and federal U.S. immigration policy.

She previously worked as a Research Associate at the Urban Institute, where her mixed-methods research focused on state policies toward immigrants; barriers to and facilitators of immigrant families' access to public benefits and public

prekindergarten programs; and identifying youth victims of human trafficking. She was a Research Assistant at MPI before graduate school.

Dr. Gelatt earned her PhD in sociology, with a specialization in demography, from Princeton University, where her work focused on the relationship between immigration status and children's health and well-being. She earned a bachelor of the arts in sociology/anthropology from Carleton College.



**Randy Capps** is Director of Research for U.S. Programs at MPI. His areas of expertise include immigration trends, the unauthorized population, immigrants in the U.S. labor force, the children of immigrants and their well-being, and immigrant health-care and public benefits access and use.

Dr. Capps, a demographer, has published widely on immigrant integration at the state and local level. He also has examined the impact of the detention and deportation of immigrant parents on children.

Prior to joining MPI, Dr. Capps was a researcher in the Immigration Studies Program at the Urban Institute (1993-96, and 2000-08).

He received his PhD in sociology from the University of Texas in 1999 and his Master of Public Affairs degree, also from the University of Texas, in 1992.

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The Migration Policy Institute (MPI) is an independent, nonpartisan, nonprofit think tank dedicated to the study of the movement of people worldwide. The Institute provides analysis, development, and evaluation of migration and refugee policies at the local, national, and international levels. It aims to meet the rising demand for pragmatic responses to the challenges and opportunities that migration presents in an ever more integrated world.

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# Tab O

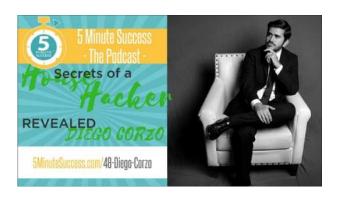


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Episode 48 – Diego Corzo

admin (http://www.5minutesuccess.com/author/admin/) - April 24, 2018 (http://www.5minutesuccess.com/48-diego-corzo/)





Diego Corzo – Secrets of a Top House Hacker Revealed: 5 Minute Success – The Podcast, Episode 48

Diego Corzo is a Forbes-featured millennial real estate entrepreneur, investor, mentor, and speaker. Diego was born in Lima, Peru and moved to the United States with his family when he was 9 years old. Diego graduated top 1% from Florida State University with 2 bachelor degrees in less than 4 years. He joined The Nino Real Estate Group in 2015, which sold 200+ units and sold over \$50+ million in sales volume in just 3 years.

Diego is also a real estate investor, he is on a path to financial freedom and aspires to help others, especially Millennials, become financially free and reach their full potential. Diego's story has now been featured in Forbes, CNN Money, Inc.com, Entreprenuer.com, Fox News, Telemundo and Univision.

#### In this episode, Karen and Diego discuss:

- Success Story of Diego
- Commit to Get Leads
  - Diego doesn't do cold calls; he tries to meet as many people as possible through happy hours and lunches
- Consult to Sell
  - Diego tends to seal client relationships initially through house renting which translates to future buys
  - You can get an owner occupant loan where you can put down 5 percent! Many Millennial think 20% down is the minimum
- Connect to Build and Grow
  - You should only work for equity or knowledge
- Success Thinking, Activities and Vision
  - Give your time freely to surround yourself with people who are achieving at a higher level
- Sweet Spot of Success

"The book 'Rich Dad, Poor Dad' changed my mindset because I found out that there are two ways to make money... you can either change your time for money or make your money work for you." — Diego Corzo

\*5 Minute Success - Listener Giveaway\*

Episode 48 – Diego Corzo – 5 Minute Success

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# Tab P

DACA Decisions Could Affect Number of North Texas Teachers - NBC 5 Dallas-Fort Worth



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#### DACA Decisions Could Affect Number of North Texas Teachers

#### By Larry Collins

Published at 7:58 PM CST on Jan 10, 2018 | Updated at 10:49 PM CST on Jan 10, 2018



Employers around North Texas are keeping close watch on the courts, especially in school districts that would lose teachers who are in the United States under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Act. (Published Wednesday, Jan. 10, 2018)



**DACA Decisions Could Affect Number of North Texas Teachers** 



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North Texans are bracing for a decision on the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Act (DACA) and the impact it could have on families across the state.

A federal judge halted a plan from President Donald Trump's administration to end the program that allows immigrants who were brought to the United States illegally as youth to stay and work. The ruling says the administration must renew protections for so-called "dreamers" until the lawsuits can play out in court.

Employers around North Texas are keeping close watch on the courts, especially school districts that would lose teachers who are here under DACA.

7/18/2018

DACA Decisions Could Affect Number of North Texas Teachers - NBC 5 Dallas-Fort Worth

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At the Little Red River in Heber Springs, Arkansas, Michael Nelson reeled in a prosthetic leg during his normal fishing time. Within hours, he tracked down the owner who said the leg had been missing since a boating accident in April. (Published Tuesday, July 17, 2018)	
"You wake up with it. You go to sleep with it. It's very present in your mind," he said. "I have nothing to go back to. My life is here. My family is here. My career is here."	:
said. "I have nothing to go back to. My life is here. My family is here. My career is	NEWSLETTERS
said. "I have nothing to go back to. My life is here. My family is here. My career is here."  In the Dallas Independent School District, there are 68 DACA employees, including 36 teachers. The Fort Worth Independent School District has 76 DACA	NEWSLETTERS  Receive the latest local updates in your inbo
said. "I have nothing to go back to. My life is here. My family is here. My career is here."  In the Dallas Independent School District, there are 68 DACA employees,	NEWSLETTERS  Receive the latest local updates in your inbo  Email Sign up
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said. "I have nothing to go back to. My life is here. My family is here. My career is here."  In the Dallas Independent School District, there are 68 DACA employees, including 36 teachers. The Fort Worth Independent School District has 76 DACA employees, including 27 teachers.  "The only preparation that we can have is to have substitute teachers, which	NEWSLETTERS  Receive the latest local updates in your inbote  Email Sign up
said. "I have nothing to go back to. My life is here. My family is here. My career is here."  In the Dallas Independent School District, there are 68 DACA employees, including 36 teachers. The Fort Worth Independent School District has 76 DACA employees, including 27 teachers.  "The only preparation that we can have is to have substitute teachers, which would not be ideal," Dallas ISD Superintendent Michael Hinojosa said.	NEWSLETTERS  Receive the latest local updates in your inbo  Email Sign up  Privacy policy I More Newsletters

"It was even more catastrophic for us, because many of these are bilingual teachers and that's the biggest shortage area," Hinojosa said. "People don't realize that we have 44 percent of our students as English learners."

"If we would have lost them in the middle of the year, it would have had a traumatic impact on our school system," Hinojosa said.

City Saves Boy's Hot Dog Stand

https://www.nbcdfw.com/news/local/DACA-Decisions-Could-Affect-Number-of-North-Texas-Teachers-468693103.html

#### 7/18/2018

#### DACA Decisions Could Affect Number of North Texas Teachers - NBC 5 Dallas-Fort Worth



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Hinojosa said the recent court ruling offers some help and "wiggle room."

"The actual ruling by the judge helps us, because it defers it until there is a resolution of that lawsuit. So we can at least get through the entire academic year and it won't create chaos in our classrooms," he said.

"The ruling, it's a spark of light," Juarez added. "You have to put on your brave face for your kids."

BREAKING New Record Set! High Temps Lead to Record Demands for Power

Dallas ISD is working provide resources for teachers and students' families affected by DACA.

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# Tab Q

7/18/2018

A New Threat to DACA Could Cost States Billions of Dollars - Center for American Progress

### Center for American Progress



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## A New Threat to DACA Could Cost States Billions of Dollars

By Nicole Prchal Svajlenka, Tom Jawetz, and Angie Bautista-Chavez | Posted on July 21, 2017, 10:05 am



AP/Jacquelyn Martin

In this June 15, 2012 photo, undocumented immigrants who live in Maryland, hold signs saying "Thank You President Obama" in Washington, D.C.

Over the course of its five-year history, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), has changed the lives of nearly 800,000 young people who have lived in the United States since their childhood.

7/18/2018

A New Threat to DACA Could Cost States Billions of Dollars - Center for American Progress

By providing the opportunity for individuals to come forward, pass rigorous background checks, and obtain permission to live and work in the United States lawfully, DACA has helped its recipients achieve milestones typically associated with the American dream, such as pursuing higher education, earning better wages to support their families, and buying homes. Nearly 8 in 10 voters support allowing DREAMers to remain permanently in the country, including almost three-quarters of Trump voters, and only 14 percent believe they should be forced to leave.

But despite the benefits of the popular program, DACA is now facing a dangerous new attack. In late June, officials from 10 states led by Texas Attorney General Ken Paxton issued an ultimatum to the Trump administration and Attorney General Jeff Sessions: End the DACA program by September 5 or face a lawsuit in front of the same federal judge who halted a separate initiative that would have provided similar temporary protections to the parents of U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents. If DACA ends—whether because the administration accedes to the demands of DACA opponents or the initiative is enjoined by a federal court—hundreds of thousands of young people will be forced out of the workforce, upending their lives and the lives of their families, creating tremendous disruption for businesses, and sending shockwaves through the economies of most states.

According to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), 787,580 people received DACA through March 2017. The data presented in this column update previous columns from November 2016 and January 2017, accounting for the additional DACA applicants that were approved since their publications.

Using data from two Center for American Progress publications—a report that estimates the gross domestic product (GDP) declines that would accompany removing all unauthorized workers from the country and a survey that estimates the share of DACA recipients who are employed—CAP estimates that ending DACA would result in a loss of \$460.3 billion from the national GDP over the next decade. Ending DACA would remove an estimated 685,000 workers from the nation's economy.

Altogether, the 10 states demanding that the Trump administration end DACA—Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Tennessee, Texas, South Carolina, and West Virginia—stand to lose more than \$8 billion annually in state GDP if they get their wish.

TABLE 1				
State-by-state annual GDP loss from removing workers with DACA				
State	Number of DACA recipients	Estimated number of DACA workers	Estimated annual GDP loss from removing DACA workers	
Alabama	4,270	3,715	\$182,030,100	
Alaska	138	120	\$8 572 284	

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rizona	27,865	24,243	\$1,322,494,899
rkansas	5,099	4,436	\$236,028,211
alifornia	222,795	193,832	\$11,620,786,775
olorado	17,258	15,014	\$856,946,796
Connecticut	4,929	4,288	\$315,289,496
Delaware	1,444	1,256	\$88,119,069
District of Columbia	764	665	\$48,219,513
Florida	32,795	28,532	\$1,524,721,538
Georgia	24,135	20,997	\$1,025,191,287
Hawaii	558	485	\$28,844,415
daho	3,132	2,725	\$159,526,996
llinois	42,376	36,867	\$2,296,685,031
ndiana	9,840	8,561	\$516,409,548
owa	2,798	2,434	\$188,481,274
Kansas	6,803	5,919	\$335,913,999
Kentucky	3,062	2,664	\$155,574,096
Louisiana	2,049	1,783	\$91,007,953
Maine	95	83	\$3,967,200
Maryland	9,785	8,513	\$509,446,852
Massachusetts	7,934	6,903	
Alchigan			\$606,598,730
	6,430	5,594	\$418,625,150
Ainnesota	6,255	5,442	\$376,707,375
Mississippi	1,460	1,270	\$62,337,508
Aissouri	3,524	3,066	\$209,005,419
Montana	72	63	\$3,507,840
ebraska	3,371	2,933	\$150,222,997
evada	13,070	11,371	\$603,921,133
ew Hampshire	367	319	\$26,873,575
lew Jersey	22,024	19,161	\$1,587,108,546
New Mexico	6,815	5,929	\$384,647,119
New York	41,970	36,514	\$2,598,303,273
North Carolina	27,385	23,825	\$1,198,925,683
North Dakota	98	85	\$8,611,260
Dhio	4,442	3,865	\$251,609,158
Oklahoma	6,865	5,973	\$343,573,469
Oregon	11,281	9,814	\$605,603,130
ennsylvania	5,889	5,123	\$357,080,795
lhode Island	1,229	1,069	\$61,058,661
outh Carolina	6,406	5,573	\$252,065,985
South Dakota	252	219	\$12,204,360
[ennessee	8,340	7,256	\$347,345,511
Texas	124,300	108,141	\$6,294,162,134
Utah	9,711	8,449	\$476,470,215
Vermont	42	37	\$2.429.910

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	1777	277	**********
Virginia	12,134	10,557	\$711,429,519
Washington	17,843	15,523	\$1,098,330,382
West Virginia	117	102	\$5,445,765
Wisconsin	7,565	6,582	\$427,041,340
Wyoming	621	540	\$39,079,530

The present threat to those with DACA is real. Moreover, because DACA recipients are so well integrated into families, communities, schools, and workplaces throughout the country, the economic and social effects of ending DACA would be widespread and significant. In the short term, the fate of DACA rests entirely in the hands of President Donald Trump, who has at times expressed great support for DREAMers and has encouraged them to "rest easy." But ultimately, it is Congress that must act to provide a permanent solution so that these young people can contribute even more fully to the country they call home. Yesterday's introduction of the DREAM Act of 2017, which has bipartisan sponsorship from Sens. Dick Durbin (D-IL), Jeff Flake (R-AZ), Lindsey Graham (R-SC), and Chuck Schumer (D-NY), is an encouraging step.

### Methodology

This column uses the same methodology employed in CAP's November 2016 and January 2017 estimates of the cost of ending DACA.

The USCIS publishes quarterly data on DACA applicants and recipients since the program's beginning in 2012. In addition to national numbers, the USCIS also provides state-level data.

An October 2016 survey of DACA recipients—conducted by political scientist Tom K. Wong, United We Dream, the National Immigration Law Center, and CAP—estimated that nationally, 87 percent of DACA recipients were employed. The survey does not provide employment rates for individual states. Thus, this column uses the 87 percent benchmark for employment levels in each state.

The number of DACA recipients working in each state is a combination of the latest USCIS data and the survey findings.

A 2016 CAP report authored by Ryan Edwards and Francesc Ortega estimated the national and stateby-state GDP loss that would result from removing unauthorized workers from the workforce, both annually and over the next decade. This column uses the GDP loss and number of unauthorized workers by each state to identify the contributions of each unauthorized worker to the state GDP. By 7/18/2018

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both assuming that the skill distribution of the workforce with DACA reflects that of the broader unauthorized workforce and expressing data in 2013 dollars, this analysis reflects a conservative estimate.

The GDP losses associated with ending DACA for each state are derived by multiplying the number of employed DACA recipients with the losses associated with each unauthorized worker.

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## Tab R

# IMMIGRATION and the REVIVAL of AMERICAN CITIES:

From Preserving Manufacturing Jobs to Strengthening the Housing Market





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# IMMIGRATION and the REVIVAL of AMERICAN CITIES:

## From Preserving Manufacturing Jobs to Strengthening the Housing Market

—September 2013

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## **Executive Summary**

very day, across America, immigrants are choosing to make the United States their new home. In 2011, almost 1.1 million immigrants received green cards allowing them to remain in the country permanently—a rate of almost 3,000 people per day. At the same time, millions of students, agricultural laborers, hightech employees, and others have arrived in the United States on a temporary basis. These new Americans leave an indelible mark on small towns and bustling urban communities alike, often dramatically changing them for the better. It is a story that has been told many times—from the struggling meatpacking towns in Iowa that

For every 1,000 immigrants living in a county, 46 manufacturing jobs are created or preserved that would otherwise not exist or have moved elsewhere.

found new life when immigrant workers arrived, to Lewiston, Maine, which had a once-decaying downtown that now bustles with Somali-owned grocery stores and restaurants.

Regardless of their immigration status, immigrants settling in American towns and cities contribute to their communities in countless ways. They increase demand for housing, often in areas that would be in decline without them, raising the value of local homes and the wealth of

American homeowners and families. They become new customers at local businesses like restaurants and hair salons. These new Americans also create and preserve jobs in the U.S.: they start businesses at higher-than-average rates and fill critical labor needs in sectors like manufacturing, adding new skills to allow manufacturing to grow and remain here in America.

This report uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau and the American Community Survey to measure the impact of immigration on three leading indicators of community vitality: (1) the number of middle-class manufacturing jobs; (2) the health of the housing market; and (3) the size of the local U.S.-born population.

The report analyzes data for almost 3,100 counties—nearly every county in the United States—for the 40-year period from 1970 to 2010. The results are clear: Immigrants are a key part of the American success story at the community level, revitalizing local areas and creating economic growth and jobs for U.S.-born workers.

#### **Key Findings:**

- Immigrants are creating and preserving U.S. manufacturing jobs—positions that are a lifeline for many middle-class American towns. Immigration adds a talented workforce that helps bolster the manufacturing industry and protects U.S. manufacturing jobs. For every 1,000 immigrants living in a county, 46 manufacturing jobs are created or preserved that would otherwise not exist or have moved elsewhere.
- Immigrants are increasing U.S. housing wealth. Each of the 40 million immigrants in the U.S. adds, on average, 11.6 cents to the value of a home in their local county. This adds \$3.7 trillion to U.S. housing wealth nationally.
- Immigrants are making oncedeclining areas more attractive to the U.S.-born population.

For every 1,000 immigrants that arrive to

a county, 270 U.S.-born residents move there in response. These residents are drawn by the increasing demand for service-oriented businesses ranging from restaurants to law firms and by the employment that is preserved in sectors like manufacturing.

Immigrants are also boosting civic engagement through participating in their communities and in the military while creating American jobs through entrepreneurship. The rate of immigrant self-employment is roughly three times the rate among the U.S.-born population.

Immigrants' impact on American communities is not limited to one geographic area or communities of a certain size. The data show that immigrants have stanched the decline of housing prices in Rust Belt cities and stabilized declining rural areas. Within major U.S. cities like New York and San Francisco, immigrants have helped revitalize once-declining neighborhoods on the outskirts of the urban core. The arrival of high-skilled immigrants as well as workers that are part of the essential economy has also greatly contributed to the growth of the manufacturing industry in places like Los Angeles, Houston, and in southern Arizona.

But the role that immigrants will play helping to create prosperity in American communities in the future is far from certain. Congressional action on immigration reform will have major implications on the number of new immigrants that arrive in American cities and towns in the coming decades. This Attracting 100,000 new immigrants per year would create or preserve 4,600 American manufacturing jobs and grow U.S. housing wealth by \$80 billion annually.

study shows that immigrants are more than just our neighbors; they're a key part of the way local areas grow and thrive. The data show that if the 11 million undocumented immigrants currently in the U.S. were deported, U.S. housing wealth would drop by \$1 trillion and the manufacturing sector would shed an additional half-million U.S. jobs. The American military would also be deprived of a promising source of new recruits, and millions of potential taxpayers would be turned away. Attracting 100,000 new immigrants per year, on the other hand, would create or preserve 4,600 American manufacturing jobs and grow U.S. housing wealth by \$80 billion annually.

#### Introduction

etween 1970 and 2010—the period examined in this study—a dramatic number of immigrants settled in the United States. During that period, the U.S. foreignborn population quadrupled, from fewer than 10 million in 1970 to more than 40 million by 2010. Immigrants now account for one in eight U.S. residents.

This report aims to quantify how these new immigrants have affected communities across the United States with a focus on manufacturing jobs, the housing market, and civic engagement.

Urban economists have traditionally used housing prices to measure the vitality of local areas. Communities marked by economic opportunity and high quality of life generally attract new residents, who tend to bid up the price of housing. Housing prices also serve as an important barometer of the wealth of American families. About 65 percent of U.S. households own the homes they live in, and home equity is the most important store of wealth for the typical family. A large proportion of families have little in the way of financial assets aside from their homes.

Simply documenting that immigrants raise housing prices, however, does not demonstrate that immigrants have enhanced the vitality of American communities overall. To establish this, it is critical to consider whether immigrants have helped stabilize communities that would have been in decline without them.

Community decline most often begins with job loss. A major industry or business may close for a variety of reasons, such as foreign competition or a management decision to ship jobs to low-wage countries overseas. While some of the luckier unemployed workers might find new jobs locally, more often extensive community-wide job loss results in residents moving to areas with more vibrant economies and greater job prospects.<sup>2</sup> As the population shrinks, local businesses—including restaurants, shops and auto repair garages—face shrinking revenues because of their dwindling customer base, often times forcing them eventually to

fold. As businesses close and families leave, local governments see their tax base shrink, making it harder to fund the essential public services such as high-quality policing and public education that make a community an attractive place to live.

At the same time, families that remain employed react to the effects of decreased local revenue—increasing crime and deteriorating schools—by moving to the suburbs or to other regions of the country altogether. Some of the families that stay behind may not do so by choice, but because poverty, old age or disability makes it difficult, if not impossible, to relocate. The end result of this vicious cycle is exemplified by the bankruptcy filing of Detroit, once the nation's fourth largest city. By 2012, Detroit, a city of roughly 700,000 people, had lost more than 1 million residents in the decades since its population peaked in 1950.

The cycle in which communities decline also points to how immigration can intervene at multiple points in the process to stem this downward spiral. For example, immigration may help convince employers to refrain from shipping jobs overseas. At the same time, once a decline has started, an influx of immigrants stabilizes the customer base for local businesses, cuts housing vacancy rates and helps local governments make payroll. The impact of immigration on declining areas may even be strong enough to reverse outward flows of the U.S.-born population.

Most American metropolitan areas feature some combination of expensive neighborhoods and areas in decline. Immigration may, in fact, ease affordability problems in the expensive neighborhoods by raising quality of life in the formerly declining areas to the point where they become a viable option for a wider array of middle-class families. In this sense, immigration produces a rare twopronged effect on the local housing market—simultaneously boosting home prices and easing affordability issues all at once. By examining the impact of immigration at the county level, this report will explore whether immigration does indeed have such a powerful double-dividend impact.

## Immigration and Manufacturing Jobs

mmigrants impact communities in a number of ways, from improving local real estate markets (see the following section on the housing market) to boosting civic engagement (discussed in a later report section) to filling gaps in the local labor force. But immigrants also play an outsize role in one very important measure of community vitality: the creation and preservation of American jobs. Here, it is particularly important to look at the impact of immigrants on the manufacturing sector—a segement of the economy on which millions of American middle-class jobs depend.

The U.S. manufacturing industry has undergone dramatic changes over the last half century with the rise of both global manufacturing operations and the increasing prominence of high-skilled manufacturing. The skills the manufacturing industry requires are more diverse and the wage pressures are more severe than they were a generation ago.

By adding more individuals with the requisite skills sets needed and by adding more workers to the labor pool, immigration changes the way corporations think about the costs and benefits of keeping operations on American soil.

The data in this report only reinforces this argument: communities with higher rates of immigration are able to retain more manufacturing jobs than those without as many immigrants. Foreign-born residents, in other words, are helping to grow the U.S. manufacturing sector and prevent muchneeded U.S. manufacturing jobs from moving elsewhere.

#### Immigration and Employment Opportunities

abor economists have long debated the nature of immigration's impact on the job market.<sup>3</sup> A natural concern surrounding immigration will always be that immigrants may take jobs away from workers born in the U.S., particularly desirable jobs in manufacturing and other sectors that employ the middle class. The notion stems from the idea that the amount

of work to be done in the United States is finite and immutable. This, however, is not the case.

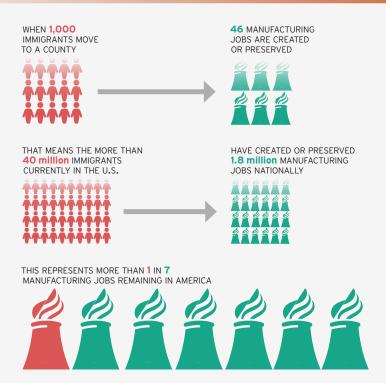
Work can be divided into two categories: work that must be done in the United States and work that could be done anywhere in the world given modern transportation and communications technology. Jobs that must stay on U.S. soil (fixed-location work) are found in a broad array of service industries ranging from retail trade to legal representation, as well as construction and a small subset of manufacturing, like the production of U.S. military weapons. But jobs that depend on specific skills or competitive labor costs, and are not tied to a fixed location, are for obvious reasons more easily moved outside of the United States. These include much of the manufacturing industry, as well as a variety of traditional office or customer service tasks that can now be completed by workers globally.

The amount of fixed-location work to be done in the United States is fundamentally a function of the population. By increasing the number of people in a local area, immigrants increase the amount of demand for a variety of services, from clothing sales to automotive repair to hair care.

Their need for basic shelter leads to construction work as well. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data indicate that approximately 79 percent of all American jobs are currently in the service industry, the vast majority of which is fixed-location work.<sup>4</sup>

For an American business that produces complex machinery for a global market, however, the amount of work to be done is not necessarily governed by the size of the U.S. population. These jobs depend on global demand, and are not intrinsically tied to U.S. soil. If the skill sets necessary to produce these goods are not available, or if the cost of labor is not competitive, these jobs can move elsewhere. Indeed, a major trend over the past half century or more has been for mobile employers to outsource work, primarily to take advantage of lower labor costs abroad. Domestic firms have also had to downsize as foreign-owned firms

## Figure 1. How Immigrants are Preserving U.S. Manufacturing Jobs at the County and National Levels



undercut them on price.

By introducing a new labor force into the United States—sometimes with skills in short supply in the broader U.S. population—immigration actually prevents some mobile employers from moving their operations elsewhere. This has a major impact on the U.S. economy. Manufacturers that remain on American soil employ workers at a variety of skill levels, from laborers on the factory floor to secretaries and executives.

Having manufacturing companies remain in America is also helpful to other U.S. companies—like part providers and human resources firms—that support the manufacturers' work locally. Such job preservation has an indirect effect on housing prices as well.

#### The Data: Immigrants Bolster the Manufacturing Sector and Protect U.S. Manufacturing Jobs

he argument that immigration leads companies to keep jobs in the United States that would otherwise have been shipped abroad applies to a number of industries, but none more than manufacturing.

The manufacturing industry employed 18 million workers in 1970, more than a quarter of the nonagricultural workforce. Today, only 9 percent of American nonagricultural jobs are in the manufacturing industry. Six million manufacturing jobs were lost between 1970 and 2010—a period that saw the size of the American workforce double.<sup>5</sup> There are many reasons for this change, including the increasing mechanization of

manufacturing work, competitive pressures from abroad and the increasing prominence of the service industry, to name just three.

Leaders in the manufacturing industry have often said that having access to the best talent at all skill levels is critical to keeping their businesses running, making immigration reform a top priority for industry groups like the National Association of Manufacturers.<sup>6</sup>

Our findings reveal that immigrants are indeed playing a critical role in driving the U.S. manufacturing industry to create more jobs and to keep existing ones in America. In the last four decades, communities with more immigrants have maintained manufacturing jobs at a greater rate than would be expected, based on the nature of their local manufacturing industries in 1970. This impact is not a small one: for every 1,000 immigrants that arrive in a county, 46 manufacturing jobs are created or preserved [SEE FIGURE 1].

When viewed at the national level, it becomes clear that foreign-born residents are having a profound impact on the U.S. manufacturing industry. Our results indicate that the presence of 40 million immigrants in the United States is responsible for the retention of 1.8 million manufacturing jobs nationally, or about 15 percent of all employment remaining in the sector.

At the same time, while it makes intuitive sense that employers will want to locate their companies in communities with a strong supply of potential workers, it also makes sense that immigrants will gravitate toward areas where large numbers of jobs are available. This, of course, introduces a fundamental problem that could easily complicate this report's effort to measure the impact of immigration on manufacturing employment. While areas with more

immigration also appear to have more manufacturing jobs, the question is whether this means that immigrants helped preserve or create jobs or whether immigrants went to where jobs were available.

To address this issue, this analysis makes use of a widely accepted statistical method—an instrumental variables regression—that is used to distinguish correlation from causality in immigration studies.

Calculations take advantage of the fact that immigrants tend to move to cities where a community of their compatriots are already living. Looking at the distribution of immigrants of different nationalities across counties in 1970, the report forecasts which counties would be expected to gain immigrants over the next 40 years, paying no attention to the local growth or decline of the manufacturing industry during the same period. The next step is to examine whether counties with higher forecast immigrant growth retain more manufacturing jobs than those with lower forecast growth, and if so, the overall strength of that relationship. (See the Appendix for a more detailed methodology description, as well as data on the impact of immigration on local manufacturing employment for the 200 largest counties by population.)

## The manufacturing analysis reveals three key findings:

Immigration has kept America's top manufacturing hub on top.

Over the last 40 years, the greatest concentration of manufacturing jobs has been nowhere near the Rust Belt; instead, it has been in Los Angeles County, California. In 1970, Chicago and surrounding Cook County, Illinois, came in a close second: both

Table 1:

## MANUFACTURING AND IMMIGRATION IN LOS ANGELES AND CHICAGO

	Manufacturing employment		Percent change in employment	_	n-born lation	Percent change in foreign-born population
	1970	2010	1970-2010	1970	2010	1970-2010
Los Angeles County	824,507	406,878	-51%	793,209	3.5 million	+341%
Cook County (Chicago)	802,763	202,540	-75%	500,742	1.1 million	+120%

had more than 800,000 manufacturing jobs, twice as many as the next biggest counties, and more than 43 of the 50 states.

In the years since 1970, both counties have lost manufacturing jobs, as have more than 2,000 other counties in the United States. But Los Angeles has fared much better than Chicago. While the number of manufacturing jobs in Los Angeles County was only 3 percent larger than the number in Cook County in 1970, today Los Angeles has more than twice as many manufacturing jobs and remains the largest major manufacturing center in America [SEE TABLE 1].

Why has Los Angeles fared so much better than Chicago? One important factor: immigration.

A wave of new foreign-born residents moved to both areas between 1970 and 2010, but the growth was proportionately much larger in Los Angeles. There, the immigrant population nearly quintupled, compared to the doubling experienced in Cook County. Bearing in mind that when 1,000 immigrants move to an area 46 manufacturing jobs are created or preserved, the fact that Los Angeles added 2.7 million immigrants over this time period—rather than Cook County's 600,000—accounts for about half of the difference in total manufacturing jobs between the two areas in 2010. Immigrants now account for more than 35 percent of the population in Los Angeles County, a substantial share of the population.

While some critics might argue that the departure of immigrants from Los Angeles would free up jobs for U.S.-born workers, the reality is that virtually all of the jobs they now hold would disappear along with many jobs held by U.S.-born Americans. From aerospace firms facing a shortage of qualified engineers to a garment industry fighting for market share against foreign competition, companies hiring both immigrants and U.S.-born workers would find it impossible to stay in business. It is nearly inconceivable to imagine Los Angeles County without 3.5 million of its inhabitants, but estimates indicate that about 40 percent of the county's manufacturing jobs would vanish without these immigrant residents.

More immigration could have also made a large difference in other counties hard hit by manufacturing job losses. Wayne County, Michigan, which includes the city of Detroit, bled 80 percent of its manufacturing jobs from 1970 to 2010; the combined city and county of Philadelphia witnessed a 90 percent drop in manufacturing jobs. Neither Wayne County nor Philadelphia was a major magnet for immigrants in recent decades, especially compared to Chicago, which welcomed large waves of Mexican immigrants coming to work in the manufacturing industry. For every immigrant in Philadelphia, there are more than 20 immigrants in Los Angeles County. The comparable ratio for Wayne County is even higher.

In such areas, a slack job market obviously contributes to the low levels of immigration experienced. But the absence of immigrants and their entrepreneurial and workforce contributions only compounds the employment problems in both areas. This is clearly illustrated with Wayne County. As of 2010, Wayne County's population was 7.6 percent foreign born. If the area had a foreign-born population comparable to Cook County, where 21 percent of residents were born abroad, calculations indicate that the area would have retained more than 14,000 additional jobs in the manufacturing sector.

## The new manufacturing epicenters are also immigration epicenters.

Manufacturing employment has declined in roughly two-thirds of American counties. Not coincidentally, the counties that have experienced the largest expansion of the manufacturing sector are also areas that have become home to large numbers of immigrants.

The following table shows the five American counties with the largest raw increases in manufacturing employment between 1970 and 2010 [SEE TABLE 2]. In some cases, the source of the increase is fairly well-known: Santa Clara County is home to Silicon Valley, where semiconductors and computer equipment are produced. Harris County, including Houston and the surrounding suburbs, boasts a robust petrochemical industry. Other counties on the list have a diversified modern manufacturing base: pharmaceuticals and medical devices, plastics, semiconductors, and aerospace equipment figure prominently in San Diego County, Maricopa County and Orange County; San Diego is also home to a significant shipbuilding industry.

These counties are home to strong and

Table 2:

## THE TOP FIVE U.S. COUNTIES WITH THE MOST MANUFACTURING GROWTH, 1970-2010

	Manufacturin	lanufacturing employment		Number of manufacturing
	1970	2010	Job increase	jobs attributable to immigration, 2010
Harris County, TX	136,915	180,214	43,299	45,000
Maricopa County, AZ	73,273	114,091	40,818	27,000
Orange County, CA	124,056	162,207	38,151	42,000
San Diego County, CA	67,817	102,820	35,003	32,000
Santa Clara County, CA	124,982	157,457	32,475	7,200

growing industries, but, in reality, immigration accounts for the majority of the manufacturing employment increase in four of the five counties. In fact, in two cases—Harris and Orange Counties—the projected impact of immigration on manufacturing exceeds the increase between 1970 and 2010, indicating that the manufacturing sector would have shrunk rather than grown if not for immigration. Besides immigration, other factors helped to account for the growth in manufacturing employment, but the long-standing presence of immigrants played an important role.

The exception to this general pattern is Santa Clara County in California, where the manufacturing sector—focused on semiconductors, analytical laboratory instruments and wireless communication equipment—would have grown significantly with or without immigration. Nonetheless, although the majority of the increase in manufacturing jobs in Santa Clara County cannot be tied directly to immigration, the impact was still substantial. More than 7,000 manufacturing jobs in the area—at firms like Intel, Advanced Micro Devices, Cisco Systems, and Hewlett Packard—can be attributed to the presence of immigrants.

It also should be of no surprise that immigrants are a large part of the story in areas of the country like Harris and Orange Counties where sophisticated technology and research and development activity is at the heart of the manufacturing industry. In recent years, more than 42 percent of graduates receiving advanced-level degrees in science, technology, engineering, or math (or STEM fields) from the most research-

intensive U.S. universities have been foreignborn residents on temporary visas.8

## Immigration has kept manufacturers in small towns open for business.

Immigrants, as discussed in the next section, have helped reverse the trend of declining home values in many rural areas. But new Americans have also contributed to the vitality of small-town America in another critical way—by preserving valuable manufacturing jobs in areas where they could easily be vanishing.

In Buena Vista County, Iowa, for instance, the main source of employment is the meatpacking industry, a manufacturing category that has seen heavy foreign competition in recent years, from countries like Argentina and New Zealand. As of 1980, Buena Vista County had fewer than 1,200 manufacturing jobs and counted about 300 foreign-born residents among its 20,000-person population.

Over 20 years, however, more than 2,000 immigrants moved to Buena Vista County, and the area added nearly 1,700 manufacturing jobs. While meatpacking remains the mainstay of the local economy, the recent economic growth in Buena Vista has trickled down to other industries and sparked a wave of local entrepreneurship. Some of the new businesses exist to serve the manufacturers—such as Tasler Inc. a wooden pallet company that created a facility in Buena Vista County in the late 1990s. Others serve the expanded base of local consumers, including Tortillas El Lago, a wholesale bakery.

These same patterns are found in North

Carolina's coastal plain, an area sandwiched between booming beach communities and the prosperous cities of Charlotte and Raleigh. Traditionally an agricultural region, the coastal plain was also once home to food processing and textile manufacturing—businesses that have since largely shuttered. The result: today many counties in this region have patterns of manufacturing job loss that mirror the Rust Belt on a smaller scale. Washington County, for instance, lost more than half its manufacturing jobs between 1970 and 2010; Jones County lost more than three quarters over the same time period. Neither county has seen much immigration.

The story is very different, however, in the coastal plain counties that have attracted immigrants in the last several decades. While neighboring counties shed jobs, Duplin County added more than 2,000 positions concentrated in poultry processing between 1970 and 2010—growth that was possible due to the arrival of more than 7,000 immigrants. Pitt County, which also added 7,000 immigrants over the same time span, saw its manufacturing workforce swell by nearly 1,000 people, with the growth of the local pharmaceutical industry making up for losses in more traditional sectors like tobacco products and textiles.

+ux+ +l

All across the country, the manufacturing jobs that once provided families a sure route to the middle class are much less plentiful than in earlier decades. In those communities that have managed to buck the trend, immigration has played a critical role. Areas that have failed to attract immigrants tend to lack plentiful job opportunities for the U.S. born; on the contrary, the dominant trend in such communities has been the wholesale loss of jobs.

# About 40 percent of Los Angeles County's manufacturing jobs would vanish without immigrants.

At a national level, immigration reform particularly reforms that increase the nation's ability to target shortages of workers at specific skill levels-could mean the difference between a renewal of the American manufacturing industry and its continued decline. High-skilled immigrants play an invaluable role in pharmaceutical and computer industries, two areas of manufacturing that continue to grow and add jobs. Lower-skilled, or essential-economy, immigrants address a second shortage area as well, replenishing a labor pool that has shrunk as increasing numbers of Americans pursue higher education or retire.

The importance of immigration should not be discounted. In the most recent recession alone, the manufacturing sector shed more than 2 million jobs. In nearly four years of postrecession recovery, only one-quarter of these jobs—a half-million—have returned. Our findings show that a loss of the 11 million undocumented workers in the United States today would wipe out these modest gains. Reform that permitted the legal entry of 100,000 additional immigrants per year, on the other hand, would retain 4,600 jobs in the manufacturing sector—or 46,000 every decade.

# Immigration and the U.S. Housing Market

mmigration contributes to the vitality of American communities first and foremost by creating and preserving job opportunities. Immigrants help American businesses compete and expand, and often become employers themselves, spending a significant portion of their income at local businesses. This increased vitality is reflected in housing prices—a barometer of local economic vitality—in the very areas where immigrants have settled.

The American housing market is, in reality, a collection of thousands of local housing markets. In most of these markets, housing is reasonably priced and relatively available. Some communities, however, exhibit a more extreme pattern. In some areas marked by sustained declines in population over decades, vacant housing stock—and the issues that stem from it—can lead to a decline in housing prices over time. And in a select number of markets, particularly desirable neighborhoods in large coastal cities, the number of families seeking homes far outpaces available housing stock, which leads to significant affordability problems.

With so many different dynamics within individual housing markets then, the simple assessment that "immigrants buy houses, therefore the price of housing rises" is of little use in understanding the true role immigration has on the American housing market.

Instead, it is important to examine closely the individual communities where immigrants play a major role in the housing market. If immigrants moved to America's expensive neighborhoods, pushing high prices even higher, one might conclude that U.S.-born families would be better off without immigration. In fact, as will be shown below, immigrants tend to avoid these neighborhoods, gravitating instead to more affordable regions—Sun Belt cities with ample housing supply, and cities or neighborhoods that have fallen out of favor in recent decades. By lifting up declining areas and making them attractive to a wider group of families,

immigration actually lessens affordability problems in expensive areas nearby.

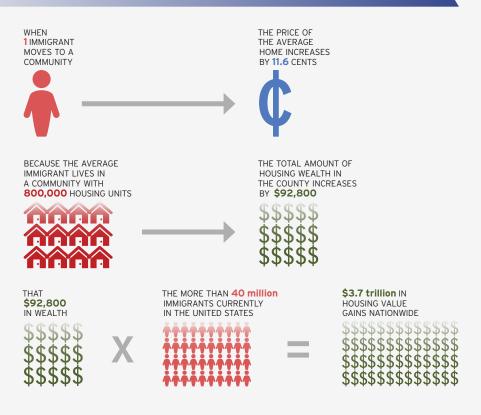
Immigration also has a powerful indirect impact on housing values. Vacant housing is closely tied to quality of life. Housing that is vacant or in disrepair fosters crime, and research has shown that then results in more population decline, creating a vicious cycle that also leads to falling property values. Since local governments typically depend on property taxes more than any other revenue instrument, many must then either raise tax rates or cut valuable public services like education—moves that cause even more families to move elsewhere.

Immigration—and particularly the arrival of low-income immigrants who must find inexpensive housing—has the potential to turn around such vicious cycles. By keeping properties on the tax rolls, immigrants support local government. By moving into once-vacant homes, they help reduce crime. When the vicious cycles stop, potential residents—both immigrants and U.S.-born individuals—have an incentive to look at a neighborhood differently, moving in rather than out. This explains what at first might be seen as a contradiction in terms that immigrants can simultaneously boost housing prices in some areas while easing housing affordability problems elsewhere.

#### The Data: Immigration Boosts Housing Values in Communities Across the Country

mmigration yields a significant impact on home values across the country, occurring most notably in relatively affordable metropolitan areas and neighborhoods. Controlling for other factors, when an immigrant moves into a community, the price of the average home rises by 11.6 cents. Since the typical immigrant lives in a county with 800,000 housing units, the average immigrant raises the total value of housing wealth in his or her local area by \$92,800. The significance of this effect becomes clearer at the national level: the nation's more than

Figure 2. How Immigrants Build U.S. Housing Wealth at the Household, County and National Levels



40 million immigrants are responsible for an estimated \$3.7 trillion boost to home equity nationwide [SEE FIGURE 2].<sup>11</sup>

But the true boost to the U.S. economy is likely much greater than \$3.7 trillion. When immigrants move to a local area and demand more housing, work is often generated in the construction industry. Construction requires significant labor, which must be provided by workers residing in the United States, including U.S.-born workers. The failure to count the income generated by these jobs is one reason why this report likely underestimates the impact of immigration on the housing market.

Much like the manufacturing data, these figures are calculated to take into account other variables that could be attracting immigrants to move to a given area. One

potential concern with an analysis of this sort, for instance, would be that immigrants could be attracted to places because of their affordability or the ample job opportunities already available. So it could be interpreted that instead of causing communities to improve, immigrants move to places that are already experiencing an upswing.

To avoid confusion of such causes and effects, this analysis used a widely-accepted statistical technique (instrumental variables regression)—also used in the manufacturing section—to analyze the data. This involved first looking at areas that already boasted immigrant communities of specific nationalities as of 1970. Because new immigrants often move where their compatriots are, the analysis then projected where immigration would be expected to occur in the decades

after 1970—regardless of actual economic conditions on the ground. Rather than compare communities like Los Angeles to Detroit, the analysis then examined whether housing prices in Los Angeles alone (as well as Detroit alone) tended to increase more in decades when immigration was forecast to be more significant. (See the Appendix for a complete methodology discussion.)

### The housing analysis reveals four key findings:

## The effects of immigration are strongest in booming Sun Belt cities.

Twelve counties nationwide have seen the impact of immigration on housing raise the value of the average home by more than \$10,000 over the last decade. For the most part, these communities are in the Sun Belt, an area spanning the South and Southwest that has attracted large numbers of immigrants and U.S.-born residents in recent years.

But the effect of immigration on these communities has not necessarily been to make them overly expensive. For example, Harris County, an area that includes Houston and its closest suburbs, experienced the largest increase in home values due to the direct and indirect effects of immigration, with the price of the average home increasing by more than \$26,000 in the last decade [SEE TABLE 3] Even with that 20 percent rise in the value of the average home, how-

# The average immigrant raises the total value of housing wealth in his or her local area by \$92,800.

ever, median home values in Harris County remain well below the national average of \$186,200 revealed in the latest American Community Survey. The same is true in several other counties, which have experienced the largest percent increase in home values due to immigration but still maintain below-average housing prices. Examples include Hidalgo County, Texas, a border community that includes the city of McAllen, and Bexar County, Texas, which includes greater San Antonio [SEE TABLE 4].

# Immigrants tend to avoid places with the worst housing affordability problems, in many cases becoming part of the solution.

Although immigrants have raised housing values, they have not contributed to U.S. housing shortages and affordability problems. Some of the most expensive places to live in the country—including Manhat-

Table 3: COUNTIES WHERE IMMIGRATION HAD THE LARGEST IMPACT ON HOUSING VALUES, 2000-2010

County	Value added by immigration to the price of the average home
Harris County, TX	\$26,700
Riverside County, CA	\$20,600
Clark County, NV	\$19,700
Maricopa County, AZ	\$18,000
Broward County, FL	\$14,500
San Bernardino County, CA	\$13,200
King County, WA	\$12,100
Miami-Dade County, FL	\$11,700
Gwinnett County, GA	\$11,400
Palm Beach County, FL	\$10,700

Table 4:

## COUNTIES WHERE IMMIGRATION HAD THE LARGEST PERCENT IMPACT ON HOUSING VALUES, 2000-2010

County	Impact of immigration as a percent of 2010 median value	2010 median value
Harris County, TX	20%	\$131,700
Clark County, NV	7.7%	\$257,300
Tarrant County, TX	7.5%	\$134,900
Maricopa County, AZ	7.5%	\$238,600
Hidalgo County, TX	7.5%	\$73,000
Riverside County, CA	6.3%	\$325,300
Dallas County, TX	6.3%	\$129,700
Gwinnett County, GA	5.9%	\$194,200
Broward County, FL	5.9%	\$247,500
Bexar County, TX	5.6%	\$117,100

tan, San Francisco and resort communities such as Jackson, Wyoming—attracted few if any new immigrants over the past decade. The result is that immigration itself gives little insight into why these areas are expensive. Instead, immigrants have flocked to less expensive metro area and to the cheaper neighborhoods of expensive cities, often raising housing values in the process and making these communities more attractive to potential home buyers. This eases competition for housing within nearby expensive areas, making them more affordable in turn.

There is no overlap between America's 10 most-expensive counties and the 10 counties

that have seen the most dramatic growth in housing values due to immigration. In most of the nation's 10 most-expensive counties—places where the cost of the average home is at least \$650,000—the impact of immigration has been modest, or even negative [SEE TABLE 5]. Only three of the most expensive counties, all of which are in the San Francisco Bay Area, have experienced any sizable growth in home values on account of immigration, and these areas attracted large numbers of highly educated, highly skilled immigrants and U.S.-born workers alike.

If immigration does not explain the nation's worst affordability problems, what does?

Table 5:

## IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION ON THE 10 MOST-EXPENSIVE U.S. COUNTIES, 2000-2010

County	Value added by immigration to the price of the average home
Dukes County, MA	\$93
Marin County, CA	\$660
Nantucket County, MA	\$84
New York County (Manhattan), NY	-\$39
Pitkin County, CO	\$51
San Francisco City/County, CA	-\$517
San Mateo County, CA	\$1,300
Santa Clara County, CA	\$8,100
Santa Cruz County, CA	\$87
Teton County, WY	\$93

Several places on this list, including New York (Manhattan) and counties in the San Francisco Bay Area, have housing affordability problems driven largely by a limited supply of developable land and local economies that rely on highly skilled, highly compensated workers. Some of these workers are foreign born, but with or without immigration these would be America's most expensive communities.

# Immigrants revitalize less desirable neighborhoods in costly metropolitan areas, opening up new alternatives for middle- and working-class Americans to buy homes.

With or without immigrants, Manhattan would be the most desirable residential address in the New York City metropolitan area. The less popular addresses are found in nearby areas—the so-called outer boroughs, along with nearby satellite cities like Newark and some inner-ring suburbs. In New York City and other major U.S. cities, the impact of immigration is most dramatic in these peripheral areas.

Since 2000, the strongest impact of immigration in New York City has been in the Bronx, where the average home value is estimated to be nearly \$7,000 higher because of the arrival of new immigrants. The Bronx remains the city's least expensive borough, as measured by median home values. Immigration has raised the price of the average home in Queens by more than \$3,000, on Staten Island by nearly as much, and in Newark and surrounding Essex County, New Jersey, by almost \$2,000 [SEE FIGURE 3]. A generation ago, these areas were in the midst of a population and housing market decline.

Similar patterns are seen in other expensive metropolitan areas. In the Bay Area of Northern California, immigration has had essentially no impact on the high prices in the city of San Francisco, or in the wealthy enclave of Marin County across the Golden Gate Bridge. It has, however, had a more tangible impact on the peripheral areas. In Alameda and Contra Costa counties in the East Bay—the historically less affluent areas home to cities such as Oakland and Richmond—the price of the average home went up by more than \$7,000 due to the inflow of over 60,000 new immigrants in each county from 2000 to 2010 [see Figure 4].

In the relatively expensive region around Washington DC, the largest effects of

immigration have been felt in suburban counties in Maryland and Virginia. Within the District of Columbia the impact of immigration was less than \$300 per home, and it was similarly small in the nearby Virginia communities of Arlington and Alexandria. By contrast, the over 55,000 immigrants who settled from 2000 to 2010 in Prince George's County, Maryland—the least expensive of the suburban counties ringing DC—have raised the value of the average home by more than \$6,000 [SEE FIGURE 5].

The role of immigration in supporting housing prices in once-declining areas is critical to local government agencies that depend on property tax revenue to fund public services. An expanded tax base provides municipal and county governments with the opportunity to deliver higher-quality services like education, police and fire protection, and park maintenance at a lower cost per family.

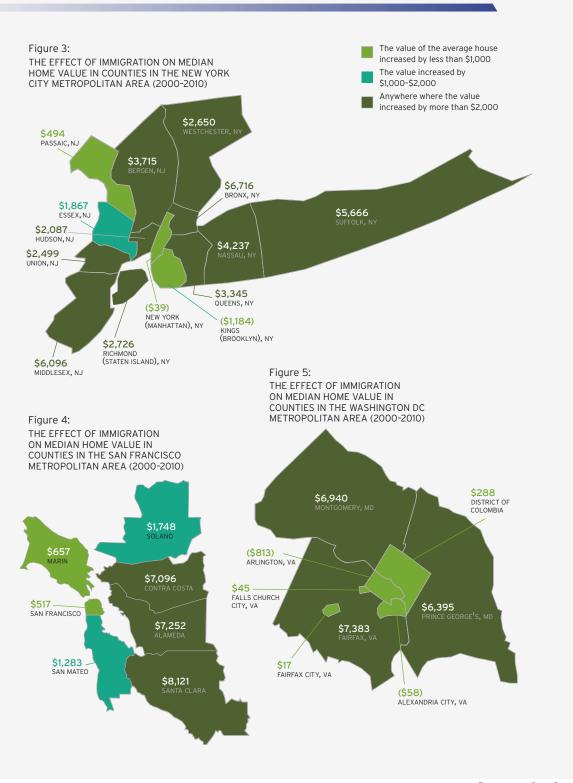
# The more than 40 million immigrants are responsible for an estimated \$3.7 trillion boost to home equity.

The role of immigration in revitalizing urban areas can also be illustrated by taking a closer look at major cities that have not experienced major immigration increases in recent years. If the immigrant population of Wayne County, Michigan, had grown at the same rate as the national average between 2000 and 2010, the typical homeowner would have \$4,000 more in home equity today—a meaningful boost to the wealth of the average family. The average homeowner in Cuyahoga County, Ohio—the area including Cleveland and its closest suburbs—would be \$2,700 richer.

Immigrants have often avoided large swaths of the country, in some cases due to state legislation that aims to restrict immigration. In Montgomery County, Alabama, which includes the state capital of Montgomery, just under 4 percent of

#### A Tale of Three Cities:

The Impact of Immigration on Housing Values in the New York City, San Francisco and Washington DC Metropolitan Areas



the population was born abroad, less than one-third of the national average. If Montgomery County were to attract enough foreign-born families to match the national immigrant average, local homeowners would see their home equity jump by more than \$2,500 apiece.

## Immigration has stabilized declining rural areas and stanched the decline of Rust Belt cities.

Many rural communities across America have experienced population declines over the last century. The trend is so well established now that over the last four years alone, more than 50 percent of rural counties have seen their populations fall. That has led to declining property values and vacant storefronts in many once-vibrant small towns. Here, once again, immigrants have played a role in helping to reverse this cycle of decline. Although housing prices tend to be modest in rural areas—and the number of immigrants arriving tends to be modest as well—immigrants still make a notable impact on housing values in rural communities.

North Carolina's coastal plain region is a region that has seen broad economic decline, as noted in the earlier section on manufacturing jobs. Duplin County counted only 1 immigrant per 1,000 residents in 1970. After a notable population decline in the 1980s, 6,500 immigrants have settled in the county, helping to reverse falling population levels and provide a \$200 boost in the value of the typical home, which costs, on average, \$83,800. Today, Duplin mirrors the nation, with one in eight residents born abroad.

The rural impacts of immigration, however, can be seen well beyond North Carolina. Many areas that could have easily seen home prices decline in the last decade have actually seen increases. Skagit County, Washington, has witnessed a tripling of the foreign-born population since 1990, boosting the price of the typical home by about \$350 since 2000. While this represents a small boost to the owners of the more expensive, ocean-view properties in the area—the average price of a house in Skagit is more than \$278,000, in part because of such housing stock-a pricing increase is notable in the agricultural part of the county just a few miles inland, where more affordable housing is widely available. In Buena Vista County, Iowa, where the U.S.-born population has dropped by about

15 percent since 1980, an influx of more than 2,500 immigrants, drawn to opportunities in local meatpacking plants, has helped to maintain stability in the housing market.

Immigrants have also played a role slowing population decreases in America's Rust Belt region. The number of U.S.-born Americans residing in Chicago and surrounding Cook County, Illinois, has declined by 900,000 since 1970. The arrival of nearly 600,000 immigrants over the same time period offset most of that decline—and most likely kept additional people from leaving—blunting what could have been a catastrophic impact on the local housing market along the lines of what was seen in Detroit and the surrounding area of Wayne County, Michigan. Estimates indicate that if the share of immigrants in the population of Wayne County were to grow to match the level of Cook Countyfrom 7.6 percent to 21 percent—average housing prices there would increase by more than \$32,000. Immigration to greater Chicago, in fact, has even helped to stabilize the neighboring region around Gary, Indiana: some 13,000 immigrants have settled there since 1990, adding \$1,500 to the value of the average home, which costs \$135,400.

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Immigration has provided a valuable boost to housing markets all over the country. From metropolitan New York City to rural North Carolina, the value of the average home has risen over the last decade because of the arrival of immigrants. In many cases, these new Americans have chosen the very communities that would be in decline without them, creating unexpected success stories and eroding affordability issues elsewhere.

By necessity, this report focuses on only a small fraction of the communities where immigrants are making a difference. Our analysis collected data from 3,091 counties in the lower 48 states. A more complete set of data, along with notes on the methodology used in the analysis, can be found in the Appendix to this report. A map with complete data for each of the counties studied can also be found online at: www.renewoureconomy.org/housingmap or www.as-coa.org/interactive-impact-immigration-housing-market.

# Turning Communities into Magnets for U.S.-Born Residents

mmigrants are playing a critical role in adding to the vitality and success of American communities—largely by raising home values, becoming customers to local businesses, and preserving or creating American jobs. To understand fully how these factors interact, however, it's useful to look at the role immigrants play in making American communities more attractive to U.S.-born residents. This is a particularly important dynamic because immigrants often gravitate toward neighborhoods or cities that were formerly in decline.

This study finds that when 1,000 immigrants move to a given county,

When 1,000 immigrants move to a given county, roughly 270 U.S.-born residents settle in the area as a direct result within the next decade.

roughly 270 U.S.-born residents settle in the area as a direct result within the next decade. But the number of U.S.-born individuals who settle in a community due to immigrants actually grows by more than that amount. Federal government statistics show that a group of 1,000 immigrants would be expected to then give birth to 150 U.S.-born children during that same period. These children—who aren't counted in the 270 figure above—become customers at

service-oriented businesses and potential entrepreneurs themselves. They are also some of America's most successful business executives and entrepreneurs including everyone from Henry Ford, the founder of Ford Motor Company, to the visionaries behind McDonald's, Home Depot and Apple.

Given findings from previous sections, it is not surprising that immigrants attract U.S.-born residents. The American population is highly mobile, and families—especially younger ones—have long tended to move away from areas lacking opportunity to those where opportunities are plentiful.

By helping businesses grow and starting their own firms, immigrants create the very opportunities that make communities attractive to others. This analysis, in fact, found that immigrants in communities all across America have played an outsize role as entrepreneurs and job creators in recent years. American Community Survey data indicate that there are more than 3.2 million self-employed immigrants in the United States. In a country where less than 13 percent of the population is foreign born, immigrants account for more than a third of all workers who have created their own jobs. The rate of immigrant selfemployment is roughly three times the rate of the U.S.-born population.

Immigration has helped to stabilize and grow the U.S.-born population in some areas already highlighted in this report, including the Bronx in New York City and Lake County, Indiana. The effects of immigration, however, go well beyond these areas. Portland, Oregon, is today considered a city offering strong opportunities and a high quality of life. Yet as recently as the 1970s, Multnomah County, which includes Portland, had a U.S.-born population in decline. As U.S.born residents left, immigrants moved in, stabilizing the population and eventually sparking an economic turnaround. Today, Multnomah has 70,000 more immigrants

By helping businesses grow and starting their own firms, immigrants create the very opportunities that make communities attractive to others.

than it did in 1970, along with nearly 85,000 additional U.S.-born individuals.
Similar stories can be told about Providence, Rhode Island; Minneapolis,

Minnesota; and Louisville, Kentucky—three cities with reputations for providing a high quality of life. These cities, along with others, share a recent history of population decline that stabilized right around the time immigrants began to arrive in significant numbers.

This pattern is repeated in both rural and urban parts of the country. Colusa County, California, a rural area in the state's Central Valley, witnessed a decline in the U.S.-born population in the 1970s, but then saw a doubling of its immigrant population between 1980 and 1990—drawing a new wave of U.S.-born residents. Bartholomew County, Indiana, lost U.S.-born residents in the 1980s, but an influx of more than 4,000 immigrants in the years since 1990 has helped stem the tide. Immigrants have also helped older suburban communities—from Cicero, Illinois, to Fairfax County, Virginia maintain their vitality in the face of population movements to both gentrifying urban areas and far-flung exurbs.

### Civic Engagement

oday's immigrants are intrinsically linked to the future of the country. Children of immigrants, along a wide variety of dimensions, are nearly indistinguishable from those who can trace their heritage back generations. They occupy positions of great prominence in American civic life, up to and including the presidency. But first-generation immigrants are also an integral part of U.S. society, many becoming fully participating members of their communities and showing a strong devotion to America and its values.

#### Citizenship

f the over 40 million foreign-born residents now living in the United States, nearly 18 million—or more than 40 percent—are naturalized citizens. This is notable considering that an estimated 11 million immigrants are undocumented and thus are unable to naturalize under current law. For documented immigrants, the naturalization process also imposes long waiting periods for permanent residency and citizenship. Despite this, the clear majority of immigrants who are eligible to become citizens choose to do so.

Naturalization matters to communities for a number of reasons. By becoming citizens, immigrants make a long-term commitment to the United States—a

decision that often leads them to contribute more to the communities they call home. Numerous studies have also documented that naturalized immigrants, who seek out higher education at greater rates than noncitizens, are more valuable contributors in the labor market. They outearn migrants who are not citizens—by as much as 16 percent, according to some estimates—giving them more income to patronize local businesses.

Naturalized citizens are also eligible to work in a number of occupations that require citizenship—most notably, government-service positions or scientific research posts requiring a security clearance. And due to the increased ease with which they can apply for licenses and insurance, naturalized citizens are also more likely to establish U.S.-based businesses, creating U.S. jobs in the process.<sup>15</sup>

The table below lists the counties that boasted the largest number of naturalized citizens from 2005 to 2010, according to the American Community Survey [SEE TABLE 6]. As the figures show, hundreds of thousands of naturalized citizens live in America's largest cities. These citizens share the burden of making American democracy work: they pay taxes, serve on juries, hold elected office, and work jobs that keep communities safe and secure. In

Table 6:
COUNTIES WITH THE LARGEST ESTIMATED
NUMBERS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS

Los Angeles County, CA	1,580,000
Miami-Dade County, FL	630,000
Queens County, NY	563,000
Kings County (Brooklyn), NY	513,000
Cook County (Chicago), IL	491,000
Orange County, CA	438,000
Santa Clara County, CA	334,000
San Diego County, CA	331,000
Harris County, TX	316,000
Broward County, FL	275,000

Table 7:

## COUNTIES WITH THE HIGHEST ESTIMATED NATURALIZATION RATES (AT LEAST 100,000 FOREIGN BORN)

San Francisco County, CA	62%
Nassau County, NY	62%
Bergen County, NJ	57%
Honolulu County, HI	57%
Kings County (Brooklyn), NY	55%
San Mateo County, CA	55%
Queens County, NY	53%
DuPage County, IL	52%
Wayne County, MI	52%
Pinellas County, FL	52%

New York City, for example, the most recent class of new police officers included hundreds of immigrants who came to the United States from a total of 46 countries. <sup>16</sup> Like many cities, New York will hire only U.S. citizens to serve on its police force.

To understand fully the American communities most affected by naturalization trends, it is also useful to look at the rate of naturalization among immigrants [SEE TABLE 7]. In counties with a foreign-born population large enough to dispel concerns about sampling error, naturalization rates surpass 60 percent in two cases and exceed 50 percent in many others.<sup>17</sup> Again, bearing in mind that many immigrants have either no path to citizenship or a very long path under current

Of the more than 40 million foreignborn residents now living in the United States, nearly 18 million-or more than 40 percentare naturalized citizens. law, this is a clear indicator that immigrants in these areas are thriving and wish to see themselves as permanent members of the communities where they live. For those who rely on immigrants as employees, employers and neighbors, this commitment reassures them of immigrants' long-term investment in the area.

Naturalized immigrants and green card holders are also eligible to serve in the U.S. armed forces. Findings show that the rate of active-duty military service among immigrant citizens age 30 and younger—the largest group eligible to serve—is not very different from the rate of service for U.S.-born residents of the same age group. In fact, estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau indicate that more than 800,000 foreignborn residents currently living in the United States have served in the American armed forces, including roughly 75,000 individuals who are now on active duty [SEE TABLE 8].

These figures are in many ways larger than would be expected. In many other countries, including France, foreign-born servicemen are recruited abroad, with military service used as a carrot to gain legal entry into the country. This is far different from the model used in the United States, where only naturalized citizens and permanent residents can enlist. Despite this, however, France—a country that has similar levels of military participation as America among the population as a whole—observes a lower rate of immigrant military enlistment. Ocanada, which has a similar enlistment model to the United States, has

**Naturalized** immigrants are more valuable contributors in the labor market, and outearn migrants who are not citizens by as much as 16 percent.

an immigrant military participation rate that is less than half the rate in America.20

In recent years, the U.S. military has also often missed recruitment targets, making the foreign-born residents that do enlist a valuable part of the overall American recruitment effort. The immigrants that enlist also provide valuable skills to the U.S. military, filling its need for linguists and other specialists. Given the United States' relatively high immigrant military

participation rate, any future legislation that allows a wider share of U.S. immigrants to become citizens would likely only boost American military enlistment numbers further. This is especially true of the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (or DREAM) Act, a bill that would allow some of the young undocumented immigrants brought to the United States as children to become permanent residents if they served two years in the U.S. military or earned a college degree.

In the end, it is immigration reform that will in large part determine whether more immigrants become citizens. Making more foreign-born residents of the United States eligible for citizenship will encourage them to make even greater long-term investments in their communities. These investments range from simple acts such as improving their English-language skills or making charitable contributions, all the way up to large-scale commitments like building or expanding American businesses or committing to multiyear tours with the U.S. military.

Table 8:

#### ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS ARE NEARLY AS LIKELY AS THE U.S. BORN TO SERVE IN THE MILITARY

For every 10,000 citizens age 18–30, number who are:	U.S. born	Immigrants
Currently on active duty	126	106
Currently in reserves/National Guard	59	46
Veteran, active duty within the past year	70	76
Veteran, active duty more than a year ago	158	135
Total, all forms of past/present service	413	363

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 and 2011.

## The Financial Costs of Turning Away Immigrants

he U.S. Census Bureau estimates that more than half of the over 40 million immigrants in the United States today are not citizens of this country. Some of these new Americans lack legal status; some are green card holders with permanent residence; and others are temporary visa holders. Current debates about immigration policy could have a major impact on whether these noncitizens stay in the country and how many arrive in the future. This report shows that welcoming immigrants is critical

Our research shows that if the United States welcomed 100,000 immigrants each year, housing values would grow by \$80 billion annually.

to enhancing the vitality of American communities and making them more attractive places to live.

The estimates produced in this report show the real costs that the United States would incur if future policy caused the immigrants currently in the country to leave, or substantially decreased the number of immigrants arriving in the future. In the manufacturing sector alone, deporting the estimated 11 million immigrants without legal status would lead to the loss of more

than half a million jobs. Such a move would also reduce American housing values—and by extension, the wealth of many American families—by more than \$1 trillion. Drawing more immigrants to America, on the other hand, would dramatically impact U.S. housing wealth. Our research shows that if the United States welcomed an additional 100,000 immigrants each year, housing values would grow by \$80 billion annually.

This impact on both job preservation and housing wealth translates into much more than just additional money and professional opportunities for American families. A strong job picture and growing housing market are key markers of community vitality. And living in a more successful and thriving local community can result in better educational and job opportunities for all Americans—foreign born or U.S. born, homeowner or renter.

By showing the contributions immigrants are making to the prosperity of local communities, this report also demonstrates why immigration reform is needed now. Today, an outdated immigration system makes it difficult for U.S. employers to recruit the talent needed to expand businesses and create more jobs. At the same time, 11 million undocumented immigrants exist in the shadows of society—not fully contributing to American life as workers or consumers. Because they are stuck in this limbo, their full potential to contribute to U.S. economic growth and community success remains untapped.

Immigration reform would deal with both of these issues, providing a sizable boost to the success and health of towns and cities across the United States. The increased flow of immigrants that would likely result from reform would do much more than just grow the local population—it would boost the housing market, keep more jobs at home, and result in greater levels of civic participation.

# Appendix Data and Methodology

o assess the impact of immigration on local housing markets, this report utilizes data on housing and population characteristics for a set of more than 3,000 counties across the United States, covering the period between 1970 and 2010. The study examines data from five years: 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010. The data for these years are derived from the Census enumerations conducted each decade. The data for 2010 is taken from the 5-year sample of the American Community Survey (ACS), which reflects data collected between 2006 and 2010.

The basic statistical strategy used in the report consists of examining whether counties with more immigrants tend to have higher housing prices. While there is sound economic logic behind the prediction that immigration will boost housing prices, a potential concern is that immigrants might gravitate toward growing communities where prices would have risen with or without them, for example, because the local economy is booming and jobs are widely available. Similarly, if immigrants tend to settle in low-cost areas, we might erroneously infer that immigration has a negative association with housing prices, actually causing prices to decline.

Both worries were addressed with a sophisticated statistical strategy, known as

Table A1:

ACCURACY OF FORECASTS

BASED ON HISTORICAL DATA

AND NATIONAL PATTERNS

Year	When the foreign-born population is forecast to increase by 1,000, the average actual increase observed is:
1980	372
1990	390
2000	311
2010	246

an instrumental variables (IV) regression. This technique, which is a widely adopted method for distinguishing correlation from causality in immigration studies, relies on the existence of a factor known to increase the immigrant population. This factor must have no other link to housing prices in a community—at least no link remaining after adding control variables to the regression model. Our model uses the well-established factor that immigrants tend to favor communities that already have an existing population of immigrants from the same country. This pattern has been verified in numerous studies using both historical and contemporary migration patterns.21

Because of this pattern, the number of immigrants residing in a community can be forecast on the basis of historical demographic data—which by definition do not reflect local economic characteristics. These predictions, rather than the actual number of immigrants observed in a county in a given year, form the basis of the analysis. For example, counties with large numbers of Asian or Latin American immigrants in 1970 would be predicted to witness a significant expansion of the foreign-born population after 1970, specifically among immigrants from those regions.

The forecasts generated by using this method are not completely accurate. This inaccuracy, however, is highly beneficial. The reasons for inaccuracy—situations where the foreign-born population grew more or less rapidly than one would predict on the basis of historical patterns—most likely reflect the heavy influence of the local economy in driving immigration. The table to the left [SEE TABLE A1] shows results of the statistical procedure that yields the synthetic measure of foreign-born population used in the analysis.<sup>22</sup>

The tendency for the forecasts to become less accurate over time is understandable: the greater the time interval, the greater the opportunity for unforeseen circumstances to introduce a deviation from the forecast.

The statistical procedure underlying these

forecasts of foreign-born populations in future years, a simple regression model, also controls for a number of housing market characteristics, and controls (known as fixed effects) for the year of observation and for each of the 3,091 counties used in the analysis. These controls are also employed in the housing price analysis. In terms generally applied to instrumental variables regressions, the foreign-born population forecasts serve as the first stage and housing price regressions the second stage.

The forecasts based on historical patterns and national trends are transformed into a "synthetic" foreign-born population measure using the information in Table A1, which accounts for the average degree of inaccuracy in the forecasts. The synthetic measure, by design, cannot incorporate any positive or negative local economic trend taking place after 1970.

The analysis of housing prices proceeds by evaluating whether housing prices tend to be higher in counties where the synthetic foreign-born population measure is higher. Housing prices, in this analysis, are median home values derived from the U.S. Census of Population and Housing, which are based on owners' self-reports of how much their homes would be worth on the market at the time they complete the decennial surveys. Housing prices are adjusted to account for inflation; the housing effects reported here are in terms of 2010 dollars.

To address concerns about the causal relationship between immigration and housing prices further, the regression also incorporates a set of controls that effectively forces the analysis to consider only variation in the immigrant population within a county over time. Thus, estimates of the impact of immigration on housing prices never rely on comparisons of Manhattan to rural areas in the Great Plains. In addition to these variables, the regressions control for a number of "lagged" housing market variables, capturing essential features of the housing stock 10 years before the observation of foreign-born population and median value. These indicators include lagged median value, vacancy rate, proportion of single-family detached homes in the housing stock, median age of housing units, and the total number of housing units. Similarly, the regression accounts for broad national changes in the housing market over time. This, and the timing of the data

collection, implies that the inflation of the housing "bubble" between 2002 and early 2006 does not affect the analysis.

The results of the data analysis reflect the estimated impact of immigration to a county on housing prices in that county. It should be noted that the results do not specify the impact of immigration on nearby counties. For example, the settlement of 600,000 immigrants in Chicago, Illinois, can be expected to influence the housing markets in neighboring counties even if no migrants move to those counties. For this reason, this analysis most likely understates the effect of immigration on housing prices in smaller counties at the periphery of large metropolitan areas.

To come up with the calculations showing the impact of 100,000 additional immigrants per year on total U.S. housing wealth, we assume that migrants will continue to settle in counties with an average of 800,000 housing units. Housing data for the 200 target counties is available in this Appendix [SEE TABLE A2].

#### **Manufacturing Analysis**

o evaluate whether immigration stems the outgoing tide of manufacturing jobs, we used data from the Social Security Administration—the County Business Patterns (CBP) dataset—to determine the number and type of jobs in the manufacturing sector for each county as of 1970. The CBP dataset reports the number of employed workers in each of roughly 20 manufacturing sectors.<sup>23</sup> Using a procedure similar to that used to forecast the foreignborn population, we then predicted the number of manufacturing jobs in each county as of 2010.

For example, counties with large numbers of primary metals manufacturers such as steel mills were forecast to lose a large number of jobs between 1970 and 2010. By contrast, counties with a large representation in the rubber and plastics industries were forecast to gain manufacturing jobs—since that is the only manufacturing sector where employment actually grew between 1970 and 2010. The forecast of manufacturing jobs in 2010 can be interpreted as follows: How many jobs would exist in this county if the various industries present in 1970 had each grown or declined at the national average rate?

We then considered how counties actually

fared relative to the forecast. The forecast, based on 1970 employment totals and national trends, was subtracted from the actual number of 2010 manufacturing jobs, as reported in the CBP dataset. This yields a positive number in counties where the manufacturing industry did better than expected, and a negative number in counties where it did worse than expected.

The difference between actual manufacturing jobs in 2010 and the forecast was then used as a dependent variable in a regression analysis where the main independent variable of interest was growth in the foreign-born population in a county between 1970 and 2010. To address the concerns regarding the potential for migrants to gravitate toward successful counties, we once again use the IV strategy.

In this case, we begin with a forecast of foreign-born population growth in each county between 1970 and 2010 and look at whether individual groups present in the county in the first year grew at the national rate over the subsequent four decades. This forecast, which cannot incorporate any information on local economic conditions in the county after 1970, is used in place of the actual change in foreign-born population.

The basic result indicates that counties forecast to experience immigration growth between 1970 and 2010 retained a higher number of manufacturing jobs than expected on the basis of the 1970 industry mix and nationwide trends. (Once again, like the housing analysis, immigration growth forecasts were tied to immigrant settlement patterns that existed in 1970.) This strategy yielded a calculation showing the causal impact of immigration on manufacturing employment. This result is dependent upon the condition that the size of the immigrant population in 1970 has no bearing on whether manufacturing shrinks or grows more than expected over the next 40 years, except by determining how many immigrants will move to the area over that period.

The regression analysis also controls for the initial size of the manufacturing industry in the county. These two variables—initial size and the growth in foreign-born population forecast between 1970 and 2010—explain about 74 percent of the variation in the dependent variable.

The regression analysis makes use of data for 2,156 counties. Counties were excluded from the analysis when the specific number of manufacturing jobs in those counties in either 1970 or 2010 were not reported, which is generally done to protect the confidentiality of individual employers in those counties. This primarily affects counties with very little manufacturing employment.

The CBP data were also used to derive specific information about industries that have expanded or contracted in particular counties. Manufacturing data for the 200 largest counties is available in this Appendix [SEE TABLE A2].

#### **Additional Analyses**

o assess the growth of the U.S.-born population in an individual county, or those pulled to an area by immigration, we used a variant of the IV strategy outlined above, subbing in the U.S.-born population instead of housing value as the variable to be explained. When analyzing the attractive impact of immigration on the U.S.-born population, we subtracted 150 people from our estimate. That figure represents the number of U.S.-born youth living with a foreign parent in the typical county, according to ACS statistics.

To determine the rate of immigrant entrepreneurship, we use ACS data to estimate the number of foreign-born individuals in a country who are self-employed.

Statistics presented regarding military service and citizenship are derived directly from the ACS. The ACS samples of 2010 and 2011 were used to compute the likelihood of past or present military service for citizens ages 18 through 30. The ACS five-year sample spanning 2007 to 2011 was used to estimate rates of citizenship for the foreignborn population in large counties. Because the ACS is subject to sampling error the five-year ACS surveys the equivalent of five percent of the U.S. population attention was restricted to the set of counties with a sufficiently large sample of immigrants surveyed. The threshold of 5,000 surveyed immigrants corresponds to an approximate threshold of 100,000 immigrants in the total population.

Table A2:

## DATA FOR THE 200 MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES

IIV THE ONTED 3		Foreign-born population 2010			Median Manufac-		Contribution of immigration to:	
County, State	Population 2010	NUMBER	PERCENT	CHANGE SINCE 2000	value 2010	jobs 2010	HOME VALUES	MANUFAC- TURING JOBS
Los Angeles, CA	9,758,256	3,477,823	35.6%	28,379	\$508,800	375,787	\$3,292	159,980
Cook, IL	5,172,848	1,086,881	21.0%	22,178	\$265,800	179,271	\$2,573	49,997
Harris, TX	3,950,999	987,697	25.0%	231,149	\$131,700	147,281	\$26,813	45,434
Maricopa, AZ	3,751,410	596,802	15.9%	155,562	\$238,600	92,267	\$18,045	27,453
San Diego, CA	3,022,468	698,486	23.1%	92,232	\$486,000	91,592	\$10,699	32,130
Orange, CA	2,965,525	903,037	30.5%	53,138	\$607,900	142,424	\$6,164	41,540
Kings, NY	2,466,782	921,519	37.4%	-10,250	\$562,400	20,250	\$(1,189)	20,250
Miami-Dade, FL	2,445,374	1,248,803	51.1%	101,038	\$269,600	31,369	\$11,720	31,369
Dallas, TX	2,321,014	533,817	23.0%	70,243	\$129,700	104,232	\$8,148	24,556
Queens, NY	2,199,169	1,057,296	48.1%	28,957	\$479,300	22,910	\$3,359	22,910
Riverside, CA	2,109,464	471,927	22.4%	178,215	\$325,300	40,317	\$20,673	21,709
San Bernardino, CA	2,005,287	432,631	21.6%	113,984	\$319,000	47,691	\$13,222	19,901
Clark, NV	1,895,521	418,443	22.1%	170,692	\$257,300	18,910	\$19,800	18,910
King, WA	1,879,189	372,845	19.8%	104,560	\$407,700	69,406	\$12,129	17,151
Wayne, MI	1,870,362	142,564	7.6%	4,795	\$121,100	63,944	\$556	6,558
Tarrant, TX	1,743,300	271,238	15.6%	88,015	\$134,900	70,617	\$10,210	12,477
Santa Clara, CA	1,739,396	643,430	37.0%	70,300	\$701,000	89,570	\$8,155	29,598
Broward, FL	1,734,139	535,828	30.9%	125,441	\$247,500	21,028	\$14,551	21,028
Bexar, TX	1,650,052	208,511	12.6%	57,171	\$117,100	31,996	\$6,632	9,592
New York, NY	1,583,345	452,102	28.6%	-338	\$825,200	20,200	\$(39)	20,200
Philadelphia, PA	1,504,950	172,415	11.5%	35,210	\$135,200	24,256	\$4,084	7,931
Suffolk, NY	1,482,548	207,577	14.0%	49,052	\$424,200	53,099	\$5,690	9,549
Middlesex, MA	1,479,491	272,296	18.4%	48,831	\$420,800	56,239	\$5,664	12,526
Alameda, CA	1,477,980	455,439	30.8%	62,783	\$590,900	63,520	\$7,283	20,950
Sacramento, CA	1,395,144	273,770	19.6%	76,575	\$324,200	19,487	\$8,883	12,593
Bronx, NY	1,365,725	443,968	32.5%	58,141	\$386,200	6,677	\$6,744	6,677
Nassau, NY	1,329,083	275,091	20.7%	36,677	\$487,900	17,772	\$4,255	12,654
Palm Beach, FL	1,299,356	289,118	22.3%	92,266	\$261,900	11,031	\$10,703	11,031
Cuyahoga, OH	1,293,825	90,526	7.0%	1,765	\$137,200	67,051	\$205	4,164
Allegheny, PA	1,223,066	56,870	4.6%	8,604	\$115,200	37,704	\$998	2,616
Oakland, MI	1,201,113	134,834	11.2%	15,616	\$204,300	39,576	\$1,811	6,202
Hillsborough, FL	1,200,236	181,108	15.1%	65,957	\$198,900	18,062	\$7,651	8,331
Franklin, OH	1,141,117	101,511	8.9%	37,024	\$155,300	29,381	\$4,295	4,670
Hennepin, MN	1,136,522	143,183	12.6%	32,687	\$247,900	68,876	\$3,792	6,586
Orange, FL	1,116,094	213,644	19.1%	84,740	\$228,600	25,308	\$9,830	9,828
Fairfax, VA	1,048,554	301,594	28.8%	63,917	\$507,800	8,470	\$7,414	8,470

Table A2: DATA FOR THE 200 MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES

IN THE UNITED STATES								
		Foreign-born population			Median	Manufac-		oution of
County, State	Population		2010	CHANGE	home	turing		MANUFAC-
	2010	NUMBER	PERCENT	SINCE 2000	value 2010	jobs 2010	HOME VALUES	TURING JOBS
Contra Costa, CA	1,024,809	241,913	23.6%	61,425	\$548,200	16,838	\$7,125	11,128
Salt Lake, UT	1,000,155	120,414	12.0%	27,138	\$237,500	46,039	\$3,148	5,539
St. Louis, MO	999,454	62,114	6.2%	19,412	\$179,300	35,608	\$2,252	2,857
Travis, TX	979,712	175,449	17.9%	52,828	\$200,300	23,719	\$6,128	8,071
Pima, AZ	964,462	127,491	13.2%	27,441	\$198,300	27,401	\$3,183	5,865
Montgomery, MD	947,230	293,071	30.9%	60,075	\$482,900	8,613	\$6,969	8,613
Westchester, NY	939,406	228,371	24.3%	22,942	\$556,900	11,952	\$2,661	10,505
Milwaukee, WI	937,616	80,336	8.6%	16,688	\$165,700	49,551	\$1,936	3,695
Honolulu, HI	936,984	183,140	19.5%	14,894	\$559,000	9,817	\$1,728	8,424
Shelby, TN	922,696	55,019	6.0%	20,646	\$135,300	25,926	\$2,395	2,531
Erie, NY	921,202	56,368	6.1%	13,482	\$117,700	41,933	\$1,564	2,593
Pinellas, FL	918,263	102,522	11.2%	14,837	\$185,700	26,073	\$1,721	4,716
DuPage, IL	911,481	167,072	18.3%	28,416	\$316,900	50,919	\$3,296	7,685
Fresno, CA	908,830	197,495	21.7%	28,778	\$257,000	23,430	\$3,338	9,085
Fairfield, CT	905,342	182,327	20.1%	33,289	\$477,700	35,737	\$3,862	8,387
Bergen, NJ	896,482	254,459	28.4%	32,158	\$482,300	33,494	\$3,730	11,705
Marion, IN	890,976	70,722	7.9%	31,336	\$122,200	44,702	\$3,635	3,253
Hartford, CT	887,976	126,216	14.2%	25,523	\$247,400	47,270	\$2,961	5,806
Fulton, GA	886,982	114,966	13.0%	36,347	\$253,100	17,333	\$4,216	5,288
Mecklenburg, NC	882,761	119,409	13.5%	51,060	\$185,100	23,857	\$5,923	5,493
New Haven, CT	856,688	97,623	11.4%	23,196	\$273,300	32,295	\$2,691	4,491
Duval, FL	854,848	76,905	9.0%	31,254	\$175,900	20,480	\$3,625	3,538
Prince George's, MD	854,722	165,844	19.4%	55,363	\$327,600	8,585	\$6,422	7,629
Wake, NC	850,546	107,693	12.7%	47,091	\$222,300	13,895	\$5,463	4,954
Macomb, MI	837,490	81,095	9.7%	12,088	\$157,000	46,791	\$1,402	3,730
Kern, CA	815,693	167,349	20.5%	55,405	\$217,100	11,513	\$6,427	7,698
Ventura, CA	809,080	185,011	22.9%	29,098	\$568,700	21,899	\$3,375	8,511
Hamilton, OH	802,194	37,145	4.6%	8,566	\$148,200	44,236	\$994	1,709
Baltimore, MD	799,195	82,103	10.3%	28,319	\$269,900	17,299	\$3,285	3,777
Middlesex, NJ	798,882	234,531	29.4%	52,770	\$356,000	28,410	\$6,121	10,788
Worcester, MA	791,855	84,881	10.7%	25,818	\$282,800	31,279	\$2,995	3,905
Montgomery, PA	790,497	73,171	9.3%	21,019	\$297,200	39,666	\$2,438	3,366
San Francisco, CA	789,172	281,062	35.6%	-4,479	\$785,200	7,164	\$(520)	7,164
Pierce, WA	782,681	73,334	9.4%	16,809	\$269,300	15,040	\$1,950	3,373
Essex, NJ	780,872	184,327	23.6%	16,162	\$395,700	18,605	\$1,875	8,479
Gwinnett, GA	778,022	198,622	25.5%	99,104	\$194,200	18,208	\$11,496	9,137

	D. martation	Foreign	n-born population 2010		Median	Manufac-		bution of ration to:
County, State	Population 2010	NUMBER	PERCENT	CHANGE SINCE 2000	home value 2010	turing jobs 2010	HOME VALUES	MANUFAC- TURING JOBS
El Paso, TX	772,280	207,746	26.9%	21,578	\$101,800	13,053	\$2,503	9,556
Monroe, NY	741,274	61,941	8.4%	8,198	\$130,400	36,222	\$951	2,849
Collin, TX	738,745	126,739	17.2%	61,460	\$199,000	*	\$7,129	*
Hidalgo, TX	736,973	215,709	29.3%	47,494	\$73,000	5,265	\$5,509	5,265
Essex, MA	735,642	106,918	14.5%	24,879	\$372,400	37,346	\$2,886	4,918
Jefferson, KY	729,452	41,927	5.7%	18,032	\$145,900	35,298	\$2,092	1,929
Multnomah, OR	712,036	97,800	13.7%	13,835	\$281,600	30,074	\$1,605	4,499
Suffolk, MA	704,460	194,835	27.7%	18,804	\$384,500	9,688	\$2,181	8,962
San Mateo, CA	704,327	239,225	34.0%	11,107	\$784,800	*	\$1,288	*
Oklahoma, OK	704,023	68,862	9.8%	21,033	\$117,500	19,264	\$2,440	3,168
Lake, IL	697,179	125,549	18.0%	30,013	\$287,300	42,044	\$3,482	5,775
Snohomish, WA	694,219	94,702	13.6%	35,688	\$338,600	48,713	\$4,140	4,356
DeKalb, GA	685,371	111,640	16.3%	10,320	\$190,000	11,562	\$1,197	5,135
Cobb, GA	677,402	103,016	15.2%	32,577	\$211,000	*	\$3,779	*
San Joaquin, CA	673,613	156,981	23.3%	47,169	\$318,600	18,954	\$5,472	7,221
Will, IL	667,977	75,927	11.4%	40,212	\$240,500	19,092	\$4,665	3,493
Jackson, MO	666,997	36,833	5.5%	8,513	\$129,900	27,430	\$988	1,694
Norfolk, MA	662,077	99,554	15.0%	22,822	\$408,100	19,658	\$2,647	4,579
Jefferson, AL	656,912	26,735	4.1%	11,243	\$138,300	24,415	\$1,304	1,230
Bernalillo, NM	646,881	70,951	11.0%	22,878	\$188,800	12,910	\$2,654	3,264
Providence, RI	628,413	110,248	17.5%	13,572	\$258,000	22,695	\$1,574	5,071
Monmouth, NJ	628,112	81,482	13.0%	17,675	\$424,800	8,737	\$2,050	3,748
Denton, TX	628,084	85,656	13.6%	45,065	\$178,300	9,394	\$5,228	3,940
Bucks, PA	622,859	50,653	8.1%	15,211	\$321,500	25,747	\$1,764	2,330
Hudson, NJ	622,123	252,667	40.6%	18,070	\$383,900	7,928	\$2,096	7,928
Baltimore city, MD	620,538	43,571	7.0%	13,933	\$160,400	13,000	\$1,616	2,004
Davidson, TN	612,884	70,318	11.5%	30,722	\$164,700	16,495	\$3,564	3,235
Lee, FL	606,165	92,740	15.3%	52,378	\$210,600	3,888	\$6,076	3,888
El Paso, CO	599,988	43,183	7.2%	9,875	\$216,800	10,031	\$1,146	1,986
Kent, MI	599,432	43,879	7.3%	5,725	\$147,600	47,135	\$664	2,018
Polk, FL	590,116	63,026	10.7%	29,507	\$141,900	13,427	\$3,423	2,899
Tulsa, OK	589,757	44,112	7.5%	13,882	\$126,200	32,455	\$1,610	2,029
Washington, DC	584,400	76,058	13.0%	2,497	\$443,300	*	\$290	*
Denver, CO	578,087	96,230	16.6%	-371	\$240,900	15,842	\$(43)	4,427
Ocean, NJ	569,374	44,157	7.8%	11,005	\$294,100	4,817	\$1,277	2,031
Delaware, PA	556,468	47,358	8.5%	10,723	\$232,300	13,847	\$1,244	2,178

Table A2:

#### DATA FOR THE 200 MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES

THE OWNED S		Foreign-born population 2010			Median	Manufac- turing		oution of ation to:
County, State	Population 2010	NUMBER	PERCENT	CHANGE SINCE 2000	home value 2010	jobs 2010	HOME VALUES	MANUFAC- TURING JOBS
Arapahoe, CO	552,860	82,414	14.9%	28,972	\$232,300	8,117	\$3,361	3,791
Bristol, MA	546,433	65,725	12.0%	2,912	\$306,600	27,739	\$338	3,023
Summit, OH	543,150	22,707	4.2%	4,978	\$141,200	25,195	\$577	1,045
Fort Bend, TX	541,983	132,774	24.5%	67,896	\$171,500	11,344	\$7,876	6,108
Brevard, FL	540,583	46,462	8.6%	15,461	\$186,900	19,176	\$1,793	2,137
Montgomery, OH	538,461	17,769	3.3%	3,962	\$119,100	24,279	\$460	817
New Castle, DE	533,514	51,419	9.6%	18,578	\$252,800	14,420	\$2,155	2,365
Johnson, KS	531,228	41,834	7.9%	16,303	\$209,900	20,380	\$1,891	1,924
Union, NJ	529,547	152,549	28.8%	21,633	\$397,200	23,540	\$2,509	7,017
Jefferson, CO	528,614	33,700	6.4%	5,300	\$259,300	17,114	\$615	1,550
Anne Arundel, MD	527,020	39,737	7.5%	16,526	\$370,100	13,452	\$1,917	1,828
WA, OR	516,665	86,613	16.8%	23,175	\$303,700	26,143	\$2,688	3,984
Camden, NJ	513,574	51,693	10.1%	16,343	\$223,700	12,448	\$1,896	2,378
Lancaster, PA	511,250	22,242	4.4%	7,205	\$184,400	33,981	\$836	1,023
Stanislaus, CA	509,682	103,821	20.4%	22,206	\$285,200	18,229	\$2,576	4,776
Douglas, NE	505,545	41,701	8.2%	14,283	\$141,400	20,733	\$1,657	1,918
Ramsey, MN	503,113	65,549	13.0%	11,286	\$222,700	23,465	\$1,309	3,015
Kane, IL	502,628	89,802	17.9%	26,286	\$245,000	27,062	\$3,049	4,131
Passaic, NJ	496,204	134,571	27.1%	4,280	\$382,600	19,179	\$496	6,190
Volusia, FL	496,053	38,061	7.7%	9,708	\$186,300	7,213	\$1,126	1,751
Lake, IN	494,417	33,083	6.7%	7,235	\$135,400	22,782	\$839	1,522
Plymouth, MA	490,784	38,702	7.9%	9,110	\$360,700	10,108	\$1,057	1,780
Chester, PA	490,571	40,791	8.3%	17,021	\$334,300	14,971	\$1,974	1,876
Morris, NJ	489,811	91,447	18.7%	18,809	\$474,700	14,478	\$2,182	4,207
Sedgwick, KS	486,123	37,184	7.6%	7,113	\$117,300	46,253	\$825	1,710
Utah, UT	486,067	35,190	7.2%	12,003	\$233,800	14,363	\$1,392	1,619
Dane, WI	477,748	35,228	7.4%	8,442	\$230,800	22,126	\$979	1,620
Guilford, NC	475,786	43,534	9.1%	16,217	\$153,800	30,888	\$1,881	2,003
Sonoma, CA	474,047	78,628	16.6%	12,902	\$524,400	17,147	\$1,497	3,617
Onondaga, NY	463,704	31,374	6.8%	5,445	\$124,400	20,480	\$632	1,443
Richmond, NY	463,450	96,258	20.8%	23,601	\$461,700	1,050	\$2,738	1,050
Hampden, MA	462,270	40,109	8.7%	7,076	\$200,500	20,243	\$821	1,845
Spokane, WA	461,262	23,228	5.0%	4,517	\$187,900	13,473	\$524	1,068
Pasco, FL	456,514	41,989	9.2%	17,860	\$157,400	2,437	\$2,072	1,931
Burlington, NJ	447,861	41,652	9.3%	14,971	\$270,200	16,844	\$1,737	1,916
Lucas, OH	444,046	16,433	3.7%	1,951	\$122,400	18,550	\$226	756

	Population	Foreign-	born popi 2010	ulation	Median home	Manufac- turing	Contribution of immigration to:	
County, State	2010	NUMBER	PERCENT	CHANGE SINCE 2000	value 2010	jobs 2010	HOME VALUES	MANUFAC- TURING JOBS
Greenville, SC	436,437	34,427	7.9%	16,007	\$148,100	26,408	\$1,857	1,584
VA Beach City, VA	435,996	38,988	8.9%	10,712	\$277,400	6,005	\$1,243	1,793
East Baton Rouge, LA	435,815	21,331	4.9%	5,857	\$156,100	10,232	\$679	981
Genesee, MI	433,054	10,108	2.3%	755	\$118,000	10,066	\$88	465
Jefferson, LA	431,019	45,950	10.7%	11,888	\$175,100	10,984	\$1,379	2,114
Tulare, CA	429,404	99,273	23.1%	16,149	\$211,200	12,040	\$1,873	4,567
York, PA	428,175	15,054	3.5%	6,774	\$175,500	32,894	\$786	692
Montgomery, TX	427,717	51,900	12.1%	26,624	\$157,100	8,254	\$3,088	2,387
Adams, CO	425,330	64,313	15.1%	18,725	\$196,100	8,773	\$2,172	2,958
Knox, TN	423,748	17,158	4.0%	7,590	\$152,300	10,830	\$880	789
Polk, IA	419,301	32,868	7.8%	10,706	\$149,700	14,299	\$1,242	1,512
Seminole, FL	417,330	47,797	11.5%	14,512	\$241,000	6,071	\$1,683	2,199
Santa Barbara, CA	416,051	98,785	23.7%	13,959	\$576,500	11,955	\$1,619	4,544
Clark, WA	414,816	41,960	10.1%	12,603	\$260,800	11,657	\$1,462	1,930
Washoe, NV	412,844	63,309	15.3%	15,316	\$295,700	12,925	\$1,777	2,912
Solano, CA	410,042	81,629	19.9%	15,133	\$389,800	9,715	\$1,755	3,755
Mobile, AL	408,620	13,024	3.2%	3,891	\$120,700	15,051	\$451	599
Monterey, CA	407,435	122,788	30.1%	6,229	\$566,300	5,504	\$723	5,504
Berks, PA	407,310	26,347	6.5%	10,315	\$170,400	27,536	\$1,197	1,212
Hillsborough, NH	399,555	32,330	8.1%	6,537	\$269,900	26,177	\$758	1,487
Cameron, TX	393,566	99,367	25.2%	13,644	\$74,000	5,699	\$1,583	4,571
Dakota, MN	393,380	30,958	7.9%	12,909	\$243,700	16,432	\$1,497	1,424
Williamson, TX	391,715	40,311	10.3%	21,862	\$172,200	6,012	\$2,536	1,854
Waukesha, WI	386,130	16,919	4.4%	3,902	\$262,200	39,494	\$453	778
Ada, ID	380,718	22,203	5.8%	9,339	\$214,500	14,580	\$1,083	1,021
Prince William, VA	379,415	80,860	21.3%	48,674	\$377,700	1,952	\$5,646	1,952
Pulaski, AR	377,060	19,925	5.3%	9,089	\$134,300	13,253	\$1,054	917
Stark, OH	376,346	7,396	2.0%	722	\$128,000	21,918	\$84	340
Sarasota, FL	376,200	43,482	11.6%	13,066	\$235,100	4,521	\$1,516	2,000
Richland, SC	372,597	19,665	5.3%	7,019	\$146,300	10,557	\$814	905
Clackamas, OR	370,479	31,382	8.5%	7,282	\$331,100	15,109	\$845	1,444
Orange, NY	370,201	41,601	11.2%	12,891	\$312,100	6,534	\$1,495	1,914
Westmoreland, PA	365,841	5,805	1.6%	528	\$126,800	17,660	\$61	267
Mercer, NJ	364,445	71,936	19.7%	23,277	\$309,300	6,757	\$2,700	3,309
Butler, OH	363,465	17,850	4.9%	8,703	\$160,600	16,585	\$1,010	821
Allen, IN	351,332	19,063	5.4%	5,669	\$113,200	25,062	\$658	877

Table A2:

#### DATA FOR THE 200 MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES

	Population	Foreign-	born popi 2010	ulation	Median Manufac		Contribution of immigration to:	
County, State	2010	NUMBER	PERCENT	CHANGE SINCE 2000	value 2010	jobs 2010	HOME VALUES	MANUFAC- TURING JOBS
St. Charles, MO	350,606	12,034	3.4%	6,193	\$197,300	9,656	\$718	554
Lane, OR	347,156	19,492	5.6%	3,531	\$230,000	12,622	\$410	897
Washtenaw, MI	343,947	38,122	11.1%	4,958	\$216,200	12,324	\$575	1,754
Lehigh, PA	343,946	31,002	9.0%	11,671	\$203,200	14,555	\$1,354	1,426
Forsyth, NC	342,989	30,523	8.9%	10,687	\$149,000	14,566	\$1,240	1,404
Charleston, SC	342,434	19,227	5.6%	8,103	\$242,100	9,257	\$940	884
Placer, CA	336,477	34,019	10.1%	16,457	\$427,600	3,796	\$1,909	1,565
Nueces, TX	334,370	24,946	7.5%	4,440	\$103,900	7,390	\$515	1,148
Pinal, AZ	329,297	34,601	10.5%	18,358	\$164,000	2,827	\$2,130	1,592
Hamilton, TN	328,960	15,140	4.6%	5,843	\$147,200	23,377	\$678	696
Anoka, MN	327,544	22,727	6.9%	11,956	\$223,100	19,457	\$1,387	1,045
Marion, FL	326,833	25,403	7.8%	12,051	\$150,700	5,362	\$1,398	1,169
Madison, AL	323,080	17,792	5.5%	6,816	\$155,600	18,488	\$791	818
Somerset, NJ	319,347	70,244	22.0%	16,307	\$431,200	10,458	\$1,892	3,231
Luzerne, PA	319,120	13,143	4.1%	6,972	\$113,300	16,162	\$809	605
St. Louis city, MO	318,809	21,256	6.7%	1,714	\$122,200	17,326	\$199	978
Manatee, FL	318,619	39,303	12.3%	17,068	\$214,000	7,395	\$1,980	1,808
Collier, FL	316,931	74,872	23.6%	28,801	\$357,400	2,457	\$3,341	2,457
Cumberland, NC	312,994	17,809	5.7%	1,884	\$116,900	7,180	\$219	819
Marion, OR	309,894	43,832	14.1%	7,863	\$205,100	8,869	\$912	2,016

Note: Contribution of immigration to home values evaluates the change in foreign-born population 2000-2010. Contribution of immigration  $to \ manufacturing \ considers \ the \ total \ magnitude \ of \ the \ immigrant \ population. \ See \ the \ appendix \ for \ methodological \ details.$ 

<sup>\*</sup> Manufacturing employment data redacted by the U.S. Census Bureau to protect the employer confidentiality.

### **Endnotes**

- 1 A pre-release of data from this report (June 20, 2013) estimated that for every 1,000 immigrants settling in a county, 250 U.S.-born individuals follow. Updated calculations show that in fact 270 U.S. born move to a county in response.
- 2 See Olivier J. Blanchard and Lawrence F. Katz (1992) "Regional Evolutions." *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* v.23 n.1 pp. 1-76.
- 3 See, for example, George Borjas (2003) "The Labor Demand Curve Is Downward Sloping: Reexamining the Impact of Immigration on the Labor Market," *Quarterly Journal of Economics* v.118 n.4 pp. 1335-1374. See also David Card (2001) "Immigrant Inflows, Native Outflows, and the Local Labor Market Impacts of Higher Immigration," *Journal of Labor Economics* v.19 n.1. In studying the labor market impacts of immigration, both these studies restrict their attention to the effect of immigration of specific skill-level immigrants on natives of the same skill level. This is a more narrow examination than the one contemplated here; most labor economists would agree that the arrival of immigrants at one skill level is unambiguously positive for immigrants at other skill levels.
- 4 Current employment statistics are available through the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics at www.bls.gov/data.
- 5 Data on long-term trends in manufacturing employment can be found online at http:// research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/MANEMP.
- 6 National Association of Manufacturers (2013). NAM chief calls for comprehensive immigration reform as a key building block for America's workforce [Press release]. Retrieved from http://www.nam.org/Communications/Articles/2013/02/NAM-Chief-Callsfor-Comprehensive-Immigration-Reform-as-Key-Building-Block-for-Americas-Workforce. aspx
- 7 "Mexicans" (2005). In *Encyclopedia of Chicago*, retrieved July 20, 2013, from http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/824.html.
- 8 U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2009 data, compiled July 26, 2012.
- 9 See Julie B. Cullen and Steven D. Levitt (1999) "Crime, Urban Flight, and the Consequences for Cities." Review of Economics and Statistics v.81 n.2 pp. 159-169.
- 10 The report's methodology is explained at greater length in the appendix.
- 11 Compare Albert Saiz (2007) "Immigration and Housing Rents in American Cities," Journal of Urban Economics v.61 n.2 pp. 345-371; Gianmarco Ottaviano and Giovanni Peri (2011), "The Effects of Immigration on Wages and Rents: A General Equilibrium Approach" in Migration Impact Assessment: New Horizons. Nykamp, Poot, and Sahin, eds. London: Edward Elgar.
- 12 Christopher Doering. (2013, Jan. 13). "As More Move to the City, Does Rural America Matter?" USA Today. Retrieved from http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/ nation/2013/01/12/rural-decline-congress/1827407/.
- 13 A discussion of naturalization appears in Jacob L. Vigdor (2009) From Immigrants to Americans: The Rise and Fall of Fitting In. Rowman & Littlefield. See also Bernt Bratsberg, James F. Ragan, and Zafar M. Nasir (2002) "The Effect of Naturalization on Wage Growth: A Panel Study of Young Male Immigrants," Journal of Labor Economics v.20 n.3.
- 14 Robert Lynch and Patrick Oakford, "The Economic Effects of Granting Legal Status and Citizenship to Undocumented Immigrants," Center for American Progress, March 20, 2013.

- 15 Pastor and Scoggins, "Citizen Gain: The Economic Benefits of Naturalization for Immigrants and the Economy," Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration, University of Southern California, December 2012. (Summary fact sheet: http://csii.usc.edu/ documents/Citizen\_gain\_infographic\_web.pdf)
- 16 New York City Police Department. (2012). "Mayor Bloomberg and Police Commissioner Kelly Preside Over Graduation Ceremony for 1159 New Police Officers" [Press release]. Retrieved from http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/html/pr/pr\_2012\_police\_officer\_ graduation\_2012\_12\_28.shtml
- 17 Specifically, the criterion is that at least 5,000 immigrants must be observed in the sample for the 5-year ACS; given that it is a 5 percent sample of the underlying population, this is equivalent to 100,000 in the county.
- 18 By necessity, our report examines only the enlistment rate among immigrants who have become naturalized citizens. The American Community Survey data used does not allow us to identify green card holders, the other group of immigrants who are eligible to enlist.
- 19 Université de Sherbrooke, "Personnel militaire (% de la main d'oeuvre totale),"
  Perspective Monde. Accessed on August 12, 2013 at http://perspective.usherbrooke.ca/bilan/servlet/BMTendanceStatPays?langue=fr&codePays=FRA&codeStat=MS.MIL.TOTL.
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- 20 Jungwee Park, "A profile of the Canadian Forces," Statistics Canada, July 2008. http://statcan.gc.ca/pub/75-001-x/2008107/pdf/10657-eng.pdf. Canadian Armed Forces, "About the Canadian Armed Forces: Who We Are," www.forces.gc.ca/en/about/canadian-armed-forces.page. Last modified on July 27, 2013. Accessed on August 14, 2013.
- 21 For an example of a prior peer-reviewed study employing this methodology, see Saiz, op cit. The use of initial immigrant population as an instrument for later flows can be attributed to Joseph Altonji and David Card (1991), "The Effects of Immigration on the Labor Market Outcomes of Less-Skilled Natives," in Abowd and Freeman, eds., Immigration, Trade and the Labor Market. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Altonji and Card in turn credit Ann Bartel (1989), "Where Do the New U.S. Immigrants Live?" Journal of Labor Economics v.7 pp. 371-391 for the initial insight. William J. Carrington, Enrica Detragiache, and Tara Vishwanath (1996), "Migration with Endogenous Moving Costs," American Economic Review v.86 n.4 pp. 909-930 further analyzed the tendency for migrants to choose destinations with a preexisting population of co-ethnics.
- 22 The two-stage least squares procedure operates best when the instrumental variables strongly predict the value of the endogenous regressor. In this exercise, this condition is satisfied: the set of instruments includes a control for a simulated foreign-born population, plus interactions of that simulated variable with three year effects (1980 being the omitted year effect). Each of the four variables is statistically significant individually, with the main simulation variable having a t-statistic of 17.6.
- 23 In some cases, actual employment figures are redacted in order to protect the confidentiality of individual employers. In such cases, we allocated manufacturing employment in equal numbers across redacted sectors. Counties where the manufacturing industry total was itself redacted in 1970 were excluded from the analysis.

# Tab S

7/18/2018

Examining the Contributions of the DACA-Eligible Population in Key States - Partnership for a New American Economy Research Fund



Menu

# Examining the Contributions of the DACA-Eligible Population in Key States

Date: November 6, 2017

As recent days have made clear, many Americans see plenty of reasons to provide legal status to those eligible for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or DACA, program. The initiative, created in 2012, gave undocumented immigrants brought to the country as children a reprieve from deportation, allowing many to legally work, attend school, or join the military for the first time. In the days since the Trump administration announced its plan to phase out the program, more than 400 CEOs have come out in favor of protecting Dreamers, many of whom work at their firms. Prominent university presidents have extolled the character of their DACA students and their role in innovation-rich fields. And 15 states, as well as Washington, D.C., have sued to try to prevent the ending of the program.

Last week, NAE highlighted one of many reasons why Dreamers are an important community to accept and protect: The very real and meaningful economic contributions they make to the U.S. economy. Our analysis of the 1.3 million DACA-eligible individuals, age 16 and above, found that more than 90 percent were actively employed in 2015. That group earned \$19.9 billion in income and contributed roughly \$3.0 billion in taxes that year. They also formed businesses at higher rates than similarly aged U.S.-born workers, with almost 38,000 working as self-employed entrepreneurs in 2015 alone.

But DACA, of course, gains more resonance when we look beyond the national picture. Every state in the country is currently home to hundreds—or in many cases, thousands—of DACA recipients. Clawing back the protections afforded to this group upsets community networks and schools, and can hurt local employers and businesses dependent upon Dreamers to serve as workers and customers. To better understand how

the DACA-eligible population contributes to individual states, this brief provides estimates on the economic activity of the Dreamer population in 26 states across the country—the areas where we estimate the DACA-eligible population exceeded 10,000 people in 2015. Our estimates are derived from the 2013–2015 American Community Survey, and rely on the same calculation techniques used in previous NAE studies on the subset of undocumented immigrants eligible for the DACA program. (A detailed methodology is available at the end of this report.)

Before diving into economic contributions, it helps to first consider how the DACA-eligible population is distributed geographically. Almost one of out every four DACA-eligible individuals was living in California in 2015, while another one out of every six was Texas-based. Other less expected states, however, had sizeable concentrations of undocumented immigrants eligible for the DACA program. This group includes Arizona and Georgia, two states that had roughly 40,000 or more DACA eligible residents. Another four states—including Maryland, Washington, Virginia, and North Carolina—had 25,000 or more. Colorado and Nevada hovered right below that in the low 20,000s.

Figure 1: States with the Largest Number of DACA-Eligible Residents, 2015

	Number of DACA Eligible Residents
California	316,205
Texas	226,195
Florida	106,119
New York	85,699
Illinois	58,890
New Jersey	53,780
Georgia	46,105
Arizona	39,682
North Carolina	37,894
Virginia	30,580
Washington	28,054
Maryland	25,013
Colorado	24,917
Nevada	22,772
Massachusetts	16,483

Oregon	16,062
Pennsylvania	15,355
Utah	13,627
Tennessee	13,290
Connecticut	13,195
Michigan	12,418
Oklahoma	11,672
New Mexico	10,896
Indiana	10,691
Ohio	10,663
Wisconsin	10,561
South Carolina	8,885

Much like the national picture, our work finds that the DACA-eligible population in each state is largely employed and working. Looking just at those aged 16 and older who are in the labor force and not in school or the military, we find that at least 86 percent of DACA-eligible individuals is employed in every state in our analysis. In some places, a particularly large share of DACA-eligible individuals is working. In Colorado, for instance, more than 95 percent of the state's sizeable DACA-eligible population was employed in 2015. Similarly, the employment rate of Massachusetts' DACA-eligible residents topped 95 percent that year. Meanwhile, in two smaller states—Oklahoma and Oregon—more than 93 percent of DACA-eligible individuals held jobs in 2015.

Figure 2: Employment Rate of the DACA-Eligible Population in Top States, 2015

	Share of DACA Eligible Population in Labor Force that is Employed
Arizona	87.9%
California	89.4%
Colorado	95.3%
Connecticut	87.9%
Florida	90.0%
Georgia	91.8%
Illinois	89.5%
Indiana	91.4%

Maryland	86.9%
Massachusetts	95.2%
Michigan	92.5%
Nevada	86.3%
New Jersey	89.6%
New Mexico	89.5%
New York	91.1%
North Carolina	90.7%
Ohio	91.3%
Oklahoma	93.2%
Oregon	93.6%
Pennsylvania	87.9%
South Carolina	90.3%
Tennessee	89.7%
Texas	91.2%
Utah	91.4%
Virginia	90.6%
Washington	91.5%
Wisconsin	92.2%

With their high rates of employment, it is little surprise that the DACA-eligible population is also contributing meaningfully to their states and localities as both earners and taxpayers. In 2015, the DACA-eligible population in the 26 states featured here earned a collective \$18.6 billion. In each of the four states with the largest number of undocumented immigrants qualifying for the program—Florida, California, Texas, and New York—the DACA-eligible earned more than \$1 billion in income that year. While the total in these four states amounts to over \$11 billion, their earnings in California were particularly high, reaching almost \$5 billion.

As would be the case with any other workers in our economy, some of the income earned by DACA-eligible groups went back to state and local governments in the form of tax revenue. State and local tax payments are essential to fund some of the basic functions of government such as staffing public schools, collecting trash, and maintaining police forces. At the federal level, the payments of DACA-eligible individuals go partially

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towards sustaining our fragile entitlement programs. In Figure 3 below, we show the amount of state and local taxes and taxes overall paid by DACA-eligible immigrants in each state. Looking beyond the largest states, we can see that even a relatively small DACA-eligible population contributes a significant amount to government tax coffers. In Florida, the subset of Dreamers eligible for the DACA program paid more than \$214 million in taxes in 2015. In Illinois and New Jersey, they paid more than \$130 million in overall taxes that year.

Figure 3: Aggregate Earnings and Tax Payments of DACA-Eligible Individuals in Key States, 2015

	Aggregate Income (in millions \$)	State and Local Taxes Paid (in millions \$)	Taxes Paid Overall (in millions \$)
Arizona	\$438.2	\$40.0	\$66.3
California	\$4,906.8	\$380.4	\$748.1
Colorado	\$374.1	\$17.5	\$33.0
Connecticut	\$208.2	\$17.5	\$33.0
Florida	\$1,425.5	\$120.6	\$214.2
Georgia	\$530.8	\$42.6	\$75.6
Illinois	\$898.4	\$89.6	\$146.5
Indiana	\$133.7	\$12.6	\$19.9
Maryland	\$466.6	\$37.9	\$85.0
Massachusetts	\$404.2	\$32.3	\$67.7
Michigan	\$182.8	\$13.6	\$27.0
Nevada	\$298.6	\$17.9	\$36.8
New Jersey	\$811.9	\$64.9	\$132.2
New Mexico	\$117.5	\$9.8	\$16.8
New York	\$1,724.6	\$158.2	\$311.7
North Carolina	\$479.4	\$35.7	\$64.1
Ohio	\$168.0	\$14.7	\$28.8
Oklahoma	\$146.3	\$12.1	\$20.3
Oregon	\$208.1	\$13.0	\$25.2
Pennsylvania	\$223.6	\$20.1	\$35.8
South Carolina	\$101.8	\$6.8	\$11.8

Tennessee	\$167.1	\$12.9	\$24.8
Texas	\$3,040.0	\$258.6	\$473.3
Utah	\$176.4	\$13.1	\$22.2
Virginia	\$467.2	\$31.9	\$70.3
Washington	\$503.7	\$53.2	\$93.7
Wisconsin	\$128.3	\$10.1	\$17.6

One important measure of how a given group contributes to the country's economy is the amount they spend each year as consumers. More than three out of every five U.S. jobs were in the broader services sector in 2014, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.[1] Without a steady supply of paying customers, these positions—in fields like retail, hospitality, and medicine—would struggle or cease to exist. Looking at the spending power of the DACA-eligible population, we can see that in many states their power as consumers is notable. In nine states, their spending power was greater than \$400 million in 2015. In two of them, it exceeded \$2.5 billion. We show the spending power held by immigrants in each of our 26 states in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Spending Power of DACA-Eligible Individuals in Key States, 2015

	Spending Power (in millions \$)
Arizona	\$371.9
California	\$4,158.7
Colorado	\$322.0
Connecticut	\$175.2
Florida	\$1,211.3
Georgia	\$455.2
Illinois	\$751.9
Indiana	\$113.7
Maryland	\$381.6
Massachusetts	\$336.5
Michigan	\$155.8
Nevada	\$261.8
New Jersey	\$679.7
New Mexico	\$100.7

New York	\$1,412.9
North Carolina	\$415.4
Ohio	\$139.2
Oklahoma	\$126.0
Oregon	\$182.8
Pennsylvania	\$187.8
South Carolina	\$87.3
Tennessee	\$142.3
Texas	\$2,566.7
Utah	\$154.2
Virginia	\$396.9
Washington	\$409.9
Wisconsin	\$110.7

DACA-eligible immigrants are not just contributing to our economy through their tax payments and spending, but by starting businesses and creating jobs for American workers as well. Because of limitations in the sample size available for analysis, we are only able to confidently estimate the size of the population of entrepreneurs eligible for DACA in the five largest states. Similar to the national pattern, we find that in four out of the five states the DACA-eligible population has higher rates of entrepreneurship than similarly aged U.S.-born workers, or those ages 16 to 34. In New York, for instance, 5.7 percent of the DACA-eligible population in the workforce is made up of self-employed entrepreneurs, compared to just 4.0 percent of the relevant group of U.S.-born workers. In Florida, the gap between the two entrepreneurship rates is 1.2 percent. Although the entrepreneurship rates of young people can sound small on their face, they do translate into large numbers on the ground. In 2015, California was home to roughly 8,900 DACA-eligible entrepreneurs, while Texas had 7,320.

Figure 5: Share of DACA-Eligible Workers and U.S.-Born Workers Who Are Entrepreneurs in Selected States, 2015

	Share DACA-Eligible, Share	Number of DACA-Eligible	
	Self-Employed	Self-Employed	Entrepreneurs
California	4.5%	4.9%	8,905
Texas	5.4%	4.1%	7,229

Florida	5.6%	4.4%	3,676
New York	5.7%	4.0%	3,225
Illinois	3.8%	3.5%	1,507

The next few months will likely be decisive for the more than 1.3 million DACA-eligible individuals currently living in the United States. With the administration already winding down the DACA program, Congress has been given six months to find a legislative solution. But while a decent share of the press coverage in recent days has focused on the intense machinations on the issue in Washington, this brief shows just how important the DACA-eligible population is to the economies of a whole host of states—from longtime immigrant destinations like New York and California to states that have only in recent years been popular settlement destinations such as Georgia, North Carolina, and Nevada. Although there are many reasons to enshrine into law protections of the Dreamers, this brief demonstrates that economic contributions should be part of any discussion by policymakers on this issue going forward.

### Methodology

We use data from the 2013–2015 American Community Survey (ACS) to identify potential DACA-eligible persons. Due to the small sample size of DACA-eligible population in the one-year ACS sample, we pool the 2013, 2014, and 2015 data and use the average weight of three years to arrive at our final estimates.

To start, we use the same approach our previous work has employed to identify undocumented immigrants from the U.S. Census microdata. This method is similar to the method used by Harvard economist George Borjas to impute undocumented status using several variables in the U.S. Census. As DACA recipients are legally allowed to work in certain occupations that undocumented immigrants cannot work in, we adjust our methodology here to reflect such differences between undocumented immigrants and the DACA-eligible population.

To determine whether a person in the microdata has legal status in the United States, foreign-born individuals who reported naturalization are reclassified as non-citizens if the individual has resided in the United States for less than six years or, if married to a

U.S. citizen, for less than three. In both of these cases, it would be virtually impossible to naturalize, making it likely such individuals misreported their status to Census officials. After reclassifying those individuals, we then consider the entire pool of non-naturalized immigrants as potentially undocumented. Using the following criteria, we then remove individuals from the pool who are highly likely to have legal status:

- Arrived in the United States before 1980;
- Citizens and children less than 18 years old reporting at least one U.S.-born parent;
- Spouses of natural born citizens, or naturalized citizens who have resided in the United States for six years or more;
- Recipients of Social Security benefits, Supplemental Security Income, Medicaid,
   Medicare, or public assistance;
- Households with at least one citizen that received SNAP benefits;
- Refugees; or
- Federal government employees or law enforcement officers.

The remainder of the foreign-born population that does not meet these criteria are reclassified as undocumented. Since DACA-eligible population is a subset of the total undocumented population, we then apply the guidelines for DACA from United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to ACS microdata to restrict our data further. We determine an undocumented person DACA-eligible if the individual:

- Was born after the second quarter of 1981;
- Came to the United States before reaching his or her 16th birthday; and
- Has moved to the United States by 2007.

While USCIS guidelines for DACA application also include restrictions on those who have criminal records, it is not possible to determine such information from the U.S. Census. Our final numbers of the DACA-eligible population are the most reliable

7/18/2018 Examining the Contributions of the DACA-Eligible Population in Key States - Partnership for a New American Economy Research Fund estimates that one can extrapolate from the Census microdata.

Unlike past NAE papers on income and tax contributions, this brief treats each DACA-eligible individual as a single taxpaying unit. This follows the lead of other groups, such as the nonpartisan Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (ITEP), that have also sought to quantify the economic and tax contributions of this population.

As in past NAE briefs, we use the term "spending power." Here and elsewhere we define spending power as the disposable income leftover after subtracting federal, state, and local taxes from total household income.

Using the 2013–2015 ACS microdata sample, we then estimate the aggregate household income, tax contributions, and spending power of DACA-eligible households. We estimate state and local taxes using the tax incidence estimates produced by ITEP.<sup>6</sup> For federal tax rate estimates, we use data released by the Congressional Budget Office in 2014 and calculate the federal tax based on their estimates for household federal tax incidence rates by income quintile.<sup>7</sup>

Entrepreneurs in this brief are defined as any worker who reported being self-employed in the 2013–2015 ACS sample.

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment by Major Industry Sector," accessed September 21, 2016, http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep table 201.htm.

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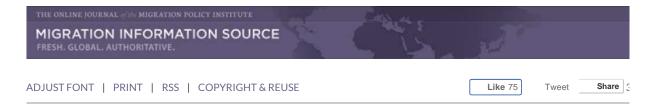
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# Immigrant Health-Care Workers in the United States

JUNE 28, 2017 SPOTLIGHT

By Szilvia Altorjai and Jeanne Batalova



In 2015 there were 2.1 million foreign-born health care workers in the United States, comprising 17 percent of the health care labor force. (Photo: Shutterstock)

With health-care reform high on the legislative agenda the implications of immigration policy changes on part populations in the news, the role of the foreign born in medical occupations has become a topic of intense inter Immigrants represent a significant slice of this labor for comprising almost 17 percent of the 12.4 million people United States working as doctors, nurses, dentists, and in other health-care occupations in 2015.

Although health care as a sector accounts for just 8 perc total U.S. employment, these occupations are among th fastest-growing, due in part to the aging of the U.S. population. Health care is projected to add 2.3 million job tween 2014 and 2024, according to the U.S. Bureau of

Statistics (BLS). The number of foreign-born health-care workers has risen significantly, from 1.5 million in 2.1 million in 2015. The immigrant share is highest among highly skilled professionals such as physician surgeons (28 percent) and the least skilled direct-care workers such as nursing, psychiatric, and home health (24 percent).

Although the characteristics of health-care workers varied across seven occupational categories that make up this sector, as a group foreign-born health-care workers were more likely than their native-born counterparts to have obtained a university-level education. Immigrant women in the industry were more likely than natives to work in direct care, the occupations known for low wages and lower access to health insurance. In contrast, immigrant men were more likely than the U.S. born to be physician and surgeons, occupations that are well-compensated and come with near-universal health insurance access. Compared to all foreign-born workers, those employed in the health-care field were more likely to speak English fluently and had higher rates of naturalization and health insurance coverage.

This Spotlight provides a demographic and socioeconomic profile of foreign-born health-care workers residing in the United States. The data come primarily from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. All data refer to employed civilians ages 16 and older unless otherwise noted.

- · Historical Trends and Projections
- · Number and Share Nationally and by State
- · Region and Country of Birth
- Education, Naturalization, and Language Proficiency
- · Visa Pathways
- · Health Insurance Coverage

#### Historical Trends and Projections

#### **Definitions**

The term "foreign born" refers to people resin the United States at the time of the Censu survey who were not U.S. citizens at birth. The foreign-born population includes naturalized citizens, lawful permanent residents (LPRs), refugees and asylees, legal nonimmigrants (including those on student, work, or certain temporary visas), and persons residing in the country without authorization. The terms "immigrant" and "foreign born" are used her interchangeably.

The terms "U.S. born" and "native born" are unterchangeably and refer to persons with Ucitizenship at birth, including persons born in Puerto Rico or abroad born to a U.S.-citizen

Most analyses in this article divide health-ca occupations into the following seven occupa groups:

### Health-Care Practitioners and Technical Occupations

- Physicians and surgeons
- Therapists (i.e., occupational therapists, radiation therapists, physical therapists)
- Registered nurses (RNs)
- Health-care technologists and techniciar clinical laboratory technologists and technicians, dental hygienists, emergency medical technicians and paramedics, and licensed practical and vocational nurses)
- Health practitioners and technical occupations, all others (i.e., physician assi dentists, optometrists, podiatrists, nurse anesthetists, nurse practitioners, and nurmidwives).

#### Health-Care Support Occupations

- Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aid
- Health-care support, all others (i.e., mass therapists, dental assistants, and physical therapist assistants and aides).

Health-care occupations employed about 12.4 million workers in 2015, up from 12 million in 2010. These occupations are projected to account for 2.3 million of the 9.8 million newly created jobs in the United State between 2014 and 2024, or about one in four new jobs.

Jobs in this group fall into two broad categories: health-care practitioners and technical occupations (8.8 mi workers in 2015), and health-care support occupations (3.6 million). Health-care support occupations are ex to grow the fastest among the 22 broad workforce-wide occupational groups analyzed by the Bureau of Labo Statistics (BLS), projected to increase by 23 percent between 2014 and 2024, followed by health-care practitional technical occupations (16 percent).

Occupations that grow fast tend to experience labor shortages, at least in the near term. An analysis earlier t year by the Committee for Economic Development estimated that health-care occupations will have the hig risk of labor shortages. Three occupations in particular—occupational and physical therapy assistants and a physicians and surgeons; and registered nurses—were projected to be hardest hit during the next decade.

A number of factors make it difficult to meet the rising demand in the health-care sector. One is changing demographics, such as aging of the U.S. population and retirement of those who provide services or train he care workers. Other factors reflect the nature of health-care services: Most jobs require in-person services delivered in a particular location, which limits the potential for automation and telework. In addition, many health-care professionals must complete a lengthy training period and obtain licenses to practice, making it harder to switch between fields in response to new job openings. Recruitment of foreign-born health-care w is often considered one of the solutions to address labor shortages in health care, particularly in disadvantage regions.

· Click here for more information about BLS employment projections methodology.

#### Number and Share Nationally and by State

Among the 12.4 million workers employed in health-care occupations in 2015, 2.1 million (17 percent, or a one in six) were foreign born. The immigrant share of health-care workers was roughly the same as that of a employed civilian workers ages 16 and over (see Table 1).

Relative to their share of the total workforce, immigrants were over-represented among both high- and low skilled health-care workers. The foreign born accounted for 28 percent of the 910,000 physicians and surge practicing in the United States, and 24 percent of the 2.1 million nursing, psychiatric, and home health aid  $\epsilon$  Table 1).

Table 1. All Civilian Employed Workers (ages 16 and older) and Health-Care Subset, by Occupational Group and Nativity 2015

Occupational Group	All Workers	Immigrant Workers	Immigrant Share (%)	
Total employed workers (ages 16 and older)	150,573,000	25,689,000	17.1	
Health-care workers (ages 16 and older)	12,395,000	2,066,000	16.7	
Health-care practitioners and technical occupations	8,794,000	1,364,000	15.5	
Physicians and surgeons	910,000	254,000	27.9	
Registered nurses (RNs)	3,081,000	486,000	15.8	
Therapists	786,000	79,000	10.1	
Other health-diagnosing and -treating practitioners	1,024,000	163,000	15.9	
Health-care technologists and technicians	2,992,000	382,000	12.8	
Health-care support	3,601,000	703,000	19.5	
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	2,060,000	489,000	23.8	
Health-care support, all others	1,541,000	213,000	13.8	

Source: Migration Policy Institute (MPI) tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS).

The immigrant share of the health-care workforce was roughly twice the national level in three states: New (37 percent), California (33 percent), and New Jersey (32 percent), as well as the District of Columbia (37 percent) Other states with high shares were Florida (28 percent), Maryland (24 percent), and Massachusetts (21 percent)

In a number of states, immigrants made up much higher shares of medical doctors and other health practiti than of all health-care workers or all workers in general. In Michigan, for example, while immigrants account for just 8 percent of all workers and 9 percent of health-care workers, their share was twice as high (20 perce among doctors. Other states that have a relatively low share of immigrant workers overall while relying heat foreign-born doctors include Maryland (29 percent of doctors), New Hampshire (17 percent), Indiana (16 percent), and West Virginia (13 percent).

In several states, immigrants accounted for large shares of low-skilled health-care workers such as nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides. New York had the highest share, with 59 percent, followed by the District of Columbia and New Jersey, where approximately half of home health aides were foreign born.

Notably, while the share of *all* foreign-born health workers in Alaska was below the national average (13 percent compared to 17 percent), more than one-third (38 percent) of nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides in the state were foreign born—the sixth highest of all states in the nation.

## State-Level Data on Immigrant Healt Care Workers

Click here to access detailed information the immigrant share among health-care work overall and by occupation for all 50 states.

Immigrant Share (%) of						
	All Workers	All Health- Care Workers	Doctors*	Registered Russes	Nursing, Psychiatric, and Heree Health Jides	
Indied States	70.8	16.6	31.4	19.7	23.	
District of Columbia	36.2	36.5	31	42.8	50	
New York	26.9	26.6	36		58.	
California	34.3	23.6	34	20.5	58 65 47 26	
New Jersey	27.3	32.4	36	34.5	41	
Florida	26.7	28.6	25	21.2	di.	
Maryland	15.4	23.6	26	21.7	27	
Managehapetta	TRA	21.1	22		30	
Newto	26.7	20.6	29	26.4	23	
Corrections	21.6 21.7 21.7	28.5	18	95.2 19.6 20.6 19.5	33	
Hasai	21.6	26.5	19	79.6	36	
Terurs	21.7	W 1	25	20.6	35 36 21 47 27	
Hings .		95.9	- 22		17.	
Viashington	17.2	76.4	29		21	
Filhode Island	14.6	8.5	14	11 S 13 S 10 Z	32	
Virginia	15.3	5.0	- 29		20 20 11	
Antenna		13.5	25	10.2	11	
Alaska	11.3	10.1	4	2.8	30	
Minnesota	9.8	71.4	- 5	7.6	19.	
Georgia	153	W.O.		10.0	- U	

Note: In this analysis the term "doctors and other health practitioners" includes physicians, surgeons, dentis optometrists, podiatrists, veterinarians, physician assistants, nurse anesthetists, nurse practitioners, and midwives.

In 2015, foreign-born women employed in health-care occupations were most likely to work as nursing, psychiatric, or home health aides (28 percent) or as registered nurses (27 percent). In contrast, their male counterparts were most likely to work as physicians and surgeons (30 percent), or as technologists and techn (20 percent; see Table 2).

Table 2. Occupational Distribution of Civilian Employed Health-Care Workers (ages 16 and older), by Nativity and Sex, 2

	Native-Born Workers			Foreign-Born Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Health-care workers (ages 16 and older)	10,329,000	2,114,000	8,215,000	2,066,000	544,000	1,522,000
Percent						
Physicians and surgeons	6.4	20.2	2.8	12.3	29.5	6.1
Registered nurses (RNs)	25.1	11.6	28.6	23.5	15.2	26.5
Therapists	6.8	6.7	6.9	3.8	4.1	3.7
Other health-diagnosing and -treating practitioners	8.3	16.4	6.3	7.9	11.7	6.5
Health-care technologists and technicians	25.3	28.0	24.6	18.5	20.0	18.0
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	15.2	9.1	16.8	23.7	12.4	27.7
Health-care support, all others	12.9	8.0	14.1	10.3	7.0	11.5

Source: MPI tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2015 ACS.

Both immigrant men and women employed in health-care occupations in 2015 were more likely than the n born to work as physicians and surgeons: Thirty percent and 6 percent of foreign-born men and women em in health care, respectively, worked in these professions, compared to 20 percent and 3 percent of native-bo men and women. Regardless of nativity, however, men were still considerably more likely than women to w physicians and surgeons.

Foreign-born health-care workers overall were also more likely than their native-born peers to work as nurs psychiatric, or home health aides: For the foreign born, 28 percent of women and 12 percent of men worked this occupational group, compared to 17 percent and 9 percent of U.S.-born women and men respectively.

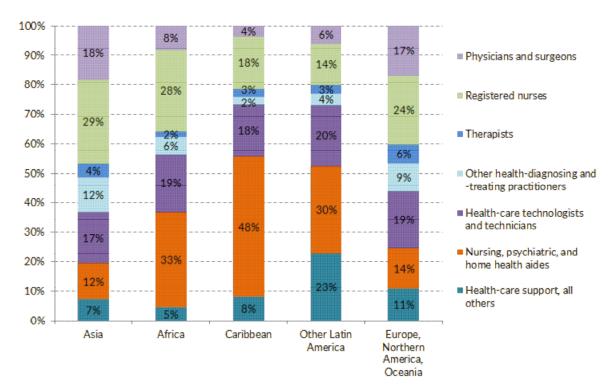
Regardless of nativity, most health-care occupations rely on female workers. Women accounted for 74 perc the 2.1 million foreign-born health-care workers in 2015. Among the native born, this share was even higher percent. Women represented the lion's share of both foreign- and native-born registered nurses (83 percent 91 percent, respectively). Similarly, both foreign- and native-born women accounted for approximately 86-percent of low-skilled and low-paid nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides. In contrast, 37 percent of for physicians and surgeons were women, compared to 35 percent of those who were native born.

#### Region and Country of Birth

Asia was the leading region of birth of foreign-born workers employed in health care in 2015, with 42 perce followed by Latin America (18 percent); the Caribbean (16 percent); Northern America (Canada and Bermue Europe, and Oceania (12 percent collectively); and Africa (12 percent).

Asian-born health-care workers and those from Northern America, Europe, and Oceania were more likely t their counterparts from other regions to work as physicians and surgeons and, along with those born in Afr registered nurses (see Figure 1). In contrast, those from the Caribbean were more likely to work as nursing, psychiatric, or home health aides, with 48 percent in these jobs. One-third of African immigrants and 30 pe of Latin American immigrants in the health-care industry also reported working as nursing, psychiatric, or health aides.

Figure 1. Foreign-Born Civilian Employed Health-Care Workers (ages 16 and older), by Region of Birth and Occupationa Group, 2015



Note: "Other Latin America" includes Mexico, Central America, and South America. "Northern America" includes Canada and Bermuda. Other a unspecified countries and regions of birth were not included due to a small sample size. The term "Other Health-Diagnosing and -Treating Practitioners" includes dentists and physician assistants, among other occupations.

Source: MPI tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2015 ACS.

Immigrants from the Philippines accounted for nearly 30 percent of the 486,000 immigrants working as registered nurses, followed by those from India (6 percent) and Nigeria (5 percent). Among the 254,000 immigrant physicians and surgeons, Indians were the top group with 22 percent, followed by those from Ct percent) and the Philippines (4 percent). In contrast, Mexicans, Haitians, and Jamaicans together accounted percent of the 489,000 foreign-born nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides.

#### Education, Naturalization, and Language Proficiency

Foreign-born workers ages 25 and older in health-care occupations were more likely than their native-born counterparts to have obtained a bachelor's degree or higher—53 percent, compared to 46 percent. This native in degree attainment was widest for health-care workers employed as registered nurses, health-care technol and technicians, and "other" health-care support occupations (see Table 3).

Table 3. Educational Attainment for Overall Civilian Employed Population (ages 25 and older) and Health-Care Subset, I Occupational Group and Nativity, 2015

	Employed Workers		College Gradu	ate Share (%)
	Native Born	Immigrant	Native Born	Immigrant
All workers (ages 25 and older)	106,855,000	23,988,000	37.4	33.2
Health-care workers (ages 25 and older)	9,330,000	1,992,000	45.5	53.1
Physicians and surgeons	657,000	253,000	99.7	99.4
Registered nurses (RNs)	2,481,000	477,000	57.6	72.2
Therapists	677,000	78,000	83.4	83.3
Other health-diagnosing and -treating practitioners	836,000	161,000	95.7	95.6
Health-care technologists and technicians	2,319,000	362,000	23.0	35.7
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	1,261,000	466,000	8.4	14.9
Health-care support, all others	1,100,000	195,000	13.9	23.1

Source: MPI tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2015 ACS.

Foreign-born health-care workers were also more likely to be naturalized citizens. About 70 percent were naturalized U.S. citizens, compared to 49 percent of all foreign-born civilians ages 16 and older employed ir United States.

A majority of foreign-born workers in each of the seven health-care occupational groups were U.S. citizens. However, the share varied by occupation, ranging from 59 percent for those working as nursing, psychiatric home health aides, to 73 percent for physicians and surgeons and therapists, and about 80 percent for regist nurses and "other" health-care practitioners and technical occupations (see Table 4).

Table 4. Naturalization Rate and English Proficiency of Foreign-Born Health-Care Workers (ages 16 and older), by Occupational Group, 2015

	Immigrant Workers	Share Naturalized (%)	English- Proficient Share (%)
All immigrant workers (ages 16 and older)	25,689,000	48.8	53.7
Health-care workers (ages 16 and older)	2,066,000	70.3	74.7
Physicians and surgeons	254,000	73.0	92.8
Registered nurses (RNs)	486,000	79.1	83.5
Therapists	79,000	72.7	86.9
Other health-diagnosing and -treating practitioners	163,000	80.4	84.0
Health-care technologists and technicians	382,000	71.4	74.8
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	489,000	59.0	56.1
Health-care support, all others	213,000	62.7	64.0

*Note*: English proficient refers to persons who reported speaking English exclusively or "very well." *Source:* MPI tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2015 ACS.

Approximately 75 percent of foreign-born health-care workers reported speaking English proficiently, measurement (see Table 4).

Majorities of immigrants in the seven occupational groups reported speaking English proficiently, with proficiency rates ranging from 56 percent for nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides; to 93 percent for physicians and surgeons.

#### Visa Pathways

Foreign-born health-care workers are admitted to the United States under a variety of temporary and perm visa categories. Temporary visa categories include H-1B (specialty occupations), H-2B (nonagricultural world H-3 (trainees), TN (Mexican and Canadian professionals under the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA]), J-1 (exchange visitors), and O-1 (persons with "extraordinary ability or achievement"). As is the cawith other immigrants, those in the health-care sector can be admitted through permanent immigration choice, getting a green card) based on family or employment connections, or through humanitarian protection routes.

It is hard to assess how many foreign health professionals arrive annually, whether via temporary or permarvisa channels, because for the most part visa data are not broken down by occupation. Since most occupation health care require a professional license, relatively few foreigners meet the requirement unless they obtain degree and complete the necessary postgraduate training first. Some doctors with foreign degrees are able to for a J-1 visa to complete a medical residency in the United States.

Despite the key role immigrants play in providing health-care services, the U.S. immigration system does no prioritize attracting foreign-born health-care professionals. Just 4 percent (or 4,645) of the 113,603 H-1B

petitions approved for initial employment in fiscal year (FY) 2015 went to workers in health-care and media occupations, according to Department of Homeland Security (DHS) data. The majority of annual H-1B petition (62 percent in FY 2015) go to workers in computer-related occupations.

#### Health Insurance Coverage

Most workers employed in health-care occupations had health insurance in 2015, regardless of their occupations required or nativity. A far greater share of immigrant workers in non-health-care occupations lacked coverage, compute health-care workers: 24 percent versus 8 percent, respectively.

While the coverage rate was close to universal for physicians and surgeons regardless of nativity, about 13 p of both foreign- and U.S.-born nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides lacked health insurance. Among health-care support professionals, 9 percent of the native born and 12 percent of the foreign born lacked he insurance.

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# Houston Dreamers in health care despair about DACA debate

By Todd Ackerman | January 18, 2018 | Updated: January 19, 2018 5:41pm

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Houston Dreamers in health care despair about DACA debate - Houston Chronicle

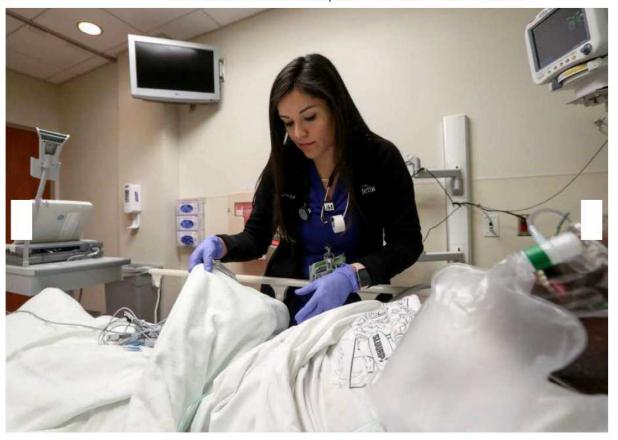


Photo: Jon Shapley, Houston Chronicle

#### IMAGE 1 OF 3

Susana Rosas, a DACA recipient and nurse, checks on a patient at Methodist Sugar Land Hospital, Thursday, Jan. 18, 2018, in Sugar Land. "I feel like I make a difference every day, at least that's my goal," ... more

Hector Mejia recalls the depression he felt when he heard of the Trump administration's plan to dismantle a program that provides temporary work permits to young immigrants who came to the United States illegally as children.

Mejia was granted protection from deportation under the program in 2013, five

years after he followed his mother from El Salvador and began an arduous path from English-asa-second-language classes to honor student to lab assistant at Houston Methodist Hospital.

"There's suddenly a great feeling of despair," says Mejia, 26, who is responsible for quality control of blood processing at Methodist's hospital in The Woodlands. "Why did I work so hard for something that could go away in the blink of an eye? My life is at the mercy of the White House."

Houston Dreamers in health care despair about DACA debate - Houston Chronicle

He now stands to lose both his permit and protection if Congress doesn't agree on what to do with some 800,000 so-called "Dreamers" by March, when President Donald Trump has said the Barack Obama-era program would end. Democrats and some Republican lawmakers had hoped to include protections for such young migrants in a stopgap spending bill that must be passed Friday.

But the prospect faded quickly after a meeting last week at which the president denounced the compromise proposal and used derogatory words to refer to Haiti and some African countries. On Thursday evening, it appeared the government was heading toward a shutdown and that a resolution on the future of the program, known as Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), was nowhere close.

At stake are more than 124,300 young immigrants in Texas, the state with the most Dreamers after California. Across the nation, such enrollees contribute a net \$3.4 billion to the U.S. Treasury annually, according to a study this month by the American Action Forum, a Washington, D.C.-based nonprofit.

#### RELATED



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Grider: Dreamers don't need forgiveness



DACA forced me to change my last name; I am worrying



Family migration visas at risk in DACA debate

In Houston, some of their biggest contributions are at Methodist, which employs 57 Dreamers throughout the system in positions from lab technicians and nurses to pharmacists.

#### Diminished health care

DACA workers at healthcare institutions around the country would be at risk of deportation if the program is rescinded. MD Anderson Cancer Center has 46 such employees and Baylor College of Medicine 13, according to spokespersons at the institutions. A number of other major Texas Medical Center's institutions contacted by the Chronicle said they don't track their DACA numbers.

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The threat to Methodist's employees prompted Dr. Marc Boom, the system's usually politically reticent president, to write Texas congressional members and U.S. Sen. John Cornyn, R-Texas, last fall and again this week to find a solution to the problem.

"Patients do not care about the immigration status of their doctors," wrote Boom.
"Instead, they ask that their doctor or nurse is well-trained, makes the right medical decisions and treats them with respect and care. Dreamers are an essential part of the nation's health workforce, and federal policies to terminate DACA without a workable solution will only diminish our nation's health."

WOLL IN OUNTY	
By the numbers	
35,000	
Number of Dreamers living in the Houston area.	

Number of Dreamers living in Texas.

MORE INFORMATION

124,300

Boom linked DACA's value to the nationwide shortage of health-care workers, which most prominently involves doctors and nurses but cuts across all manner of hospital technical and support positions. Methodist has a total of 1,071 job openings right now, for instance, 415 for registered nurses, 21 for pharmacy jobs and more than 250 for support jobs.

A number of Methodist's nurses currently have DACA status.

Among them is Susana Rosas, whose mother brought her from Mexico at age 6. They were visiting family on a travel visa, then her mother decided to stay. Rosas breezed through elementary, middle and high school, attaining good grades and engaged in many extracurricular activities before learning her college options were limited without a Social Security number, she said. She enrolled at Houston Community College as a foreign student at three times the tuition, first in general studies, then in an emergency medical technician program that enabled her to find work as a paramedic with small companies.

All the while, Rosas paid taxes.

She became approved for DACA in 2013, which she says opened all sorts of doors for her. Methodist's hospital in Sugar Land hired her as a paramedic, reimbursed tuition costs for a nursing program and ultimately hired her as a nurse. She has a house in Katy, two sons, a life here.

Houston Dreamers in health care despair about DACA debate - Houston Chronicle

"Trump's plan to terminate the program was shocking, sad," said Rosas. "He says he wants people like us - people who pay taxes and contribute to the community, who aren't a drain on society. I understand the need to fix immigration, but I wouldn't think we'd be the first whose status he'd terminate."

### 'It seems wrong'

Julia Gelatt, a senior policy analyst at the Migration Policy Institute in Washington, said the statistics bear Rosas out, that DACA enrollees are more likely to work in white-collar or indoor office jobs, such as administrative support or sales or professional jobs, whereas unauthorized immigrants are more likely to work in jobs like grounds keeping or construction.

Some 72 percent of the nation's Top 25 Fortune 500 companies count DACA recipients among their employees, according to a letter nearly 400 executives sent Trump and Congress last week. In U.S. medical schools, there are currently 99 Dreamers enrolled, according to the Association of American Medical Colleges, according to the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Rosas said she is hoping for the best, but preparing for the worst. She says Canada or Europe seem better options than returning to Mexico, given its safety issues and the little pay nurses make.

"The thing is, under the plan to dismantle DACA, the people who won't be deported are the undocumented still behind the curtain, not paying taxes, having lots of children, not taking care of themselves and ending up in the ER," said Rosas, who works in the ER.

"It seems wrong. But if it's my fate to have to leave, I'll come to terms with it. I've faced many challenges, I guess this is just one more."

Lomi Kriel contributed to this story.



**Todd Ackerman**Medical Reporter,
Houston Chronicle

## Tab V

### OVERVIEW: ELIGIBILITY FOR IN-STATE TUITION AND STATE FINANCIAL PROGRAMS



**June 2018** 

### **BACKGROUND**

Texas law authorizes persons classified as Texas residents to pay in-state tuition, a rate of tuition that is generally three times lower than for those classified as nonresidents. In addition, Texas residents may receive state financial aid if they meet eligibility requirements of the program. Texas Education Code (TEC) Section 54.052 outlines specific ways of determining whether a student enrolling at a public institution of higher education is classified as a Texas resident. TEC Section 54.053 lists the information required to establish Texas resident status.

### FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### Can a non-U.S. Citizen/permanent resident who is not in the U.S. on a visa qualify for classification as a Texas resident?

Yes. Under certain conditions, a person who is not a U.S. Citizen, or permanent resident of the U.S., may be classified as a Texas resident for tuition purposes under TEC Section 54.052(a)(3).

Texas law specifies three paths to residency. Two paths require the student (or parent), including a non-U.S. Citizen/permanent resident with a visa that allows the student to establish a lawful presence in the United States, to establish domicile in Texas (see page 2 for more details). The third path (TEC Section 54.052(a)(3)) does not have citizenship requirements. Instead, eligibility through this path is based on several factors, including the period of time a student resides in the state prior to graduating from a Texas high school or

acquiring a GED in Texas, and whether the student resided in Texas the year prior to enrolling in college. If a person who is not a U.S. Citizen or permanent resident meets these eligibility requirements, he/she must also complete an affidavit stating an intent to apply for permanent resident status in the United States as soon as he/she meets federal eligibility requirements for such status (herein referred to as "affidavit students").

A person who is not a U.S. Citizen or permanent resident of the U.S. may be classified as a Texas resident for higher education purposes. Such students represented 1.5 percent of all students enrolled in Texas public institutions of higher education in Fiscal Year 2016. Such students represented less than one percent of all students who received state financial aid.

### Can a non-U.S. Citizen qualify for state financial aid?

Yes, depending on financial need and other program-specific requirements. All currently-funded state financial aid programs require recipients to be Texas residents and defer to residency provisions established in TEC Section 54.052.

### How has Texas law regarding establishing residency for instate tuition changed over time?

Prior to 2001, residency was established only through the establishment and maintenance of domicile in Texas:

- 1) An <u>independent person</u> could claim residency if he or she established a domicile in Texas and maintained it for one year prior to enrollment at a Texas institution of higher education; or
- 2) A <u>dependent person</u> could claim residency if his or her parent established a domicile in Texas and maintained it for one year prior to enrollment.

The only non-U.S. Citizens who could establish a claim to residency were those who held visa classifications or other federal immigration status that allowed them to remain in the state long enough to establish domicile and maintain it for the year prior to enrollment.

In 2001, the 77th Texas Legislature passed House Bill (H.B.) 1403, which made several changes to the TEC, including creating a path for non-U.S. Citizens who are not lawfully present in the United States to pay in-state tuition rates at Texas public institutions of higher education. H.B. 1403 added a provision to TEC Section 54.052 allowing a student to be classified as a Texas resident if the student graduated from a Texas high school or received a diploma equivalent in this state and resided continuously in Texas for the 36-months leading up to high school graduation or receipt of a GED. The statute required such a student to sign an affidavit indicating intent to apply for permanent resident status as soon as the student could do so.

Affidavit students are persons who are not U.S. Citizens or permanent residents, but meet the Texas residency requirements in TEC 54.052(a)(3). Those provisions require affidavit students to have resided in Texas 36 months prior to graduation from a public or private high school or have received the equivalent of a high school diploma in Texas, and for the 12 months prior to the census date of the term in which the person enrolls in an institution of higher education. The term "affidavit student" derives itself from the fact that TEC 54.053(3)(a)(B) requires such students to sign an affidavit stating that they will apply to become a permanent resident of the United States as soon as he/she becomes eligible to do so. Such persons would include, but are not limited to, undocumented persons. A person here on a visa that has allowed him/her to meet these provisions would fall into that category. H-4 visa holders, for instance, whose parents are here on an H-1B (specialty occupations) visa are included.

In 2005, the 79th Texas Legislature further amended the residency requirements through the passage of Senate Bill (S.B.) 1528. The additional amendments maintained the 36-month pathway for non-U.S. Citizens, but extended it to all U.S. citizens. Prior to these amendments, many U.S. Citizens were inadvertently prevented from attaining Texas residency status because of unanticipated circumstances. For example, students born and raised in Texas but whose parents moved out of state before they had enrolled in college were previously classified as nonresidents unless they had enrolled in college prior to their parents' departure. Additionally, students raised by grandparents or other family members who had never gone to court to acquire legal custody were considered residents of the state in which their parents lived. Current statutes allow students in both cases, and other similar circumstances, to qualify for Texas resident status.

### Does Texas statute make provisions for U.S. Citizens who have lived outside of Texas to attain Texas resident status for in-state tuition?

U.S. Citizens may attain Texas resident status through any of the three pathways included in TEC Section 54.052. Although not conclusive or exhaustive, the following factors occurring throughout at least 12 consecutive months prior to the census date of the semester in which a person seeks to enroll may lend

support to a claim regarding his/her intent to establish and maintain domicile in Texas:

- Sole or joint marital ownership of residential real property in Texas by the person seeking to enroll or the dependent's parent, having established and maintained domicile at that residence;
- Ownership and customary management of a business, by the person seeking to enroll or the dependent's parent, in Texas which is regularly operated without the intention of liquidation for the foreseeable future;
- Gainful employment in Texas by the person seeking to enroll or the dependent's parent;
- Marriage, by the person seeking to enroll or the dependent's parent, to a person who has established and maintained domicile in Texas.

### Who maintains and monitors affidavits completed by non-U.S. Citizens seeking Texas resident status for higher education tuition purposes?

Each public institution of higher education is responsible for acquiring and maintaining, indefinitely or until the student becomes a permanent resident of the U.S., signed affidavits completed by non-U.S. citizens seeking Texas resident status for in-state tuition purposes. In addition, Coordinating Board rules require institutions to remind affidavit students each year of their obligation to apply for permanent resident status as soon as they are eligible to do so. The same rules require the institutions to refer students to the appropriate federal agency for instructions on how to achieve rermanent resident status.

### How many students currently qualify for classification as Texas residents by meeting the TEC 54.052(a)(3) provisions and completing an affidavit?

The number of students who meet statutory requirements for establishing Texas resident status for in-state tuition under TEC 54.052(a)(3) totaled 25,151 in FY 2016, or 1.5 percent of the total enrollment at Texas public institutions of higher education. Each of these students qualified for in-state tuition and met the residency requirements for competing for state financial aid. Below is a breakdown by sector of these students for both FY 2015 and FY 2016:

Higher Education Sector		Affidavit Students C 54.052(a)(3))
	FY 2015	FY 2016
Public Universities	7,580	7,863
<b>Public Community, Technical and State Colleges</b>	17,384	17,261
Public Health Related Institutions	18	27
Total All Public Institutions	24,982	25,151

### How much state General Revenue (GR) is used to support affidavit students through institutional formula funding?

General revenue appropriations used to support affidavit students through institutional formula funding as estimated by the Coordinating Board are disaggregated by higher education sector below:

Higher Education Sector	Formula Funding (General Revenue) to Affidavit Students <sup>1</sup>			
	FY 2015	FY 2016		
Public Universities	\$9.54M	\$11.43M		
Public Community, Technical and State Colleges	\$13.51M	\$13.41M		
Public Health Related Institutions	\$378,810	\$497,290		
Total All Public Institutions	\$23.42M	\$25.34M		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Formula Funding (General Revenue (GR)) is calculated for public universities using the average funding per semester credit hour (SCH) at each institution. For health-related institutions, community, technical and state colleges, it is calculated using statewide averages. The Coordinating Board does not have course-level data on each affidavit student to calculate an actual formula funding rate. The funding rates are different for each level (undergraduate/graduate) and course area (liberal arts or engineering for instance).

#### What types of financial aid may affidavit students receive?

There are three categories of financial aid.

#### **Types of Financial Aid**

State-Supported Grant Aid	Financial aid in the form of grants supported with general			
State-Supported Grant Aid	revenue via state appropriations.			
State-Authorized Loan Aid	Financial aid in the form of loans (which require repayment) authorized by the state. Funding for this aid is generated from the sale of bonds and loan repayments, <u>not</u> general revenue			
	via state appropriations.			
	Financial aid which may be in the form of grants or loans			
Institutional/Other Financial Aid	provided from institutional or other resources, <u>not</u> general			
	revenue via state appropriations.			

Each financial aid program has specific eligibility requirements for recipients. For example, recipients of state-authorized loans must meet credit worthiness requirements to receive a loan, or secure a cosigner who meets these requirements and assumes ultimate financial responsibility for repayment.

#### How many financial aid awards are provided to qualifying affidavit students?

In Fiscal Year 2016, 10,716 financial aid awards were provided to 5,337 students who met statutory requirements for Texas resident status and in-state tuition under TEC 54.052(a)(3). This represents less than one percent of students who received financial aid. Of state-supported financial aid programs, 2,819 grant awards were provided to 2,674 students. The chart below details these awards by financial aid source for FY 2015 and FY 2016:

Financial Aid Source	Total Financial Aid Awards to Affidavit Students		
	FY 2015	FY 2016	
State-Supported Grant Aid	2,958	2,819	
State-Authorized Loan Aid	97	117	
Institutional/Other Financial Aid (Non-state)	6,735	7,780	
Total All State/Local Awards	9,790	10,716	

### How much General Revenue (GR) is used to support qualifying affidavit students through state-supported grant aid programs?

State-supported grant aid programs are funded by state GR appropriations. These programs are designed to assist qualifying Texas students by providing grants to help cover college costs. Recipients are not required to repay these funds to the state. GR appropriations for state-supported grant aid programs used by qualifying affidavit students, as estimated by the Coordinating Board, are listed in the table on the right.

Estimated State-Supported Grant Aid to Affidavit Students							
FY 2015 FY 2016							
Total	\$10.98M	\$11.99M					

#### What additional state-sponsored programs do affidavit students qualify for?

The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board administers the College Access Loan (CAL) Program which offers low-interest loans to assist students with college costs. Students are required to repay all funds received, in addition to applicable interest. The CAL program is not supported by state GR. The

program operates with student loan repayments. Affidavit students may qualify for the CAL program. However, they must meet the same credit and other requirements mandated for all borrowers and are subject to the same repayment responsibilities. CAL loan disbursements for qualifying affidavit students, as estimated by the Coordinating Board, are listed on the table on the right.

Estimated College Access Loan Disbursements to Affidavit Students						
FY 2015 FY 2016						
Total	\$0.94M	\$1.23M				

#### What institutional or other financial aid do affidavit students qualify for?

In addition to state-supported or state-sponsored financial aid, institutions often provide access to various financial aid programs for students. These programs and available resources will vary by campus. Such financial aid resources may include merit-based grants, work study, or short-term loans. These resources are <u>not supported</u> by state GR. Total institutional or other financial aid provided to qualifying affidavit students as estimated by the Coordinating Board are included below:

Estimated Institutional/Other Financial Aid to Affidavit Students						
FY 2015 FY 2016						
Total Institutional or Other Financial Aid	\$18.7M	\$21.7M				

#### What is the total tuition and fees paid by students who completed an affidavit as required by statute?

Institutions of higher education report students who completed an affidavit paid more than \$58 million in tuition and fees in Fiscal Year 2015 and more than \$63 million in tuition and fees in Fiscal Year 2016.

Tuition & Fees Paid by Affidavit Students					
FY 2015 FY 2016					
Total	\$58.3M	\$63.6M			

For more information: Office of External Relations 512-427-6111 er@thecb.state.tx.us

## Tab W

U.S. Citizen and Immig Services		Nu	mber of Form I-8		cal Year, Quarter, I	or Childhood Arrival ntake and Case Stati 2-2018 (May 31, 201	us
			Req	uests by Intake and	Case Status		
Period		In	take <sup>1</sup>			Case Review <sup>6</sup>	
	Requests Accepted <sup>2</sup>	Requests Rejected <sup>3</sup>	Total Requests Received <sup>4</sup>	Average Accepted/Day⁵	Approved <sup>7</sup>	Denied <sup>8</sup>	Pending <sup>9</sup>
Fiscal Year - Total <sup>6</sup>							
2012	152,431	5,395	157,826	3,629	1,680	-	150,751
2013	427,617	16,350	443,967	1,697	470,351	10,968	97,025
2014	238,900	24,887	263,787	952	158,330	20,990	156,538
2014 Initial	122,460	19,064	141,524	488	136,100	20,987	62,333
2014 Renewal	116,440	5,823	122,263	464	22,230	3	94,205
2015	448,857	35,474	484,331	1,781	509,969	21,350	73,902
2015 Initial	85,304	7,150	92,454	338	90,633	19,069	37,861
2015 Renewal	363,553	28,324	391,877	1,443	419,336	2,281	36,041
2016	260,701	12,317	273,018	1,035	198,544	14,435	120,701
2016 Initial	73,349	1,151	74,500	291	52,710	11,399	46,231
2016 Renewal	187,352	11,166	198,518	744	145,834	3,036	74,470
2017	472,850	43,455	516,305	1,884	462,343	13,310	117,502
2017 Initial	45,602	44	45,646	182	47,290	9,242	35,193
2017 Renewal	427,248	43,411	470,659	1,702	415,053	4,068	82,309
2018	137,993	23,231	161,224	826	205,659	8,128	41,556
2018 Initial	1,495	2	1,497	9	20,573	4,904	11,198
2018 Renewal	136,498	23,229	159,727	817	185,086	3,224	30,358
Total Cumulative	2,139,349	161,109	2,300,458	1,459	2,006,876	89,181	41,556
Total Cumulative Initial	908,258	49,156	957,414	619	819,337	76,569	11,198
Total Cumulative Renewal	1,231,091	111,953	1,343,044	840	1,187,539	12,612	30,358

		Requests by Intake and Case Status						
Period		Intake <sup>1</sup>				Case Review <sup>6</sup>		
renou	Requests Accepted <sup>2</sup>	Requests Rejected <sup>3</sup>	Total Requests Received <sup>4</sup>	Average Accepted/Day⁵	Approved <sup>7</sup>	Denied <sup>8</sup>	Pending <sup>9</sup>	
Fiscal Year 2018 by Quarter <sup>13</sup>								
Q1. October - December	29,527	14,537	44,064	1,139	98,639	2,545	45,820	
Q1. October - December Initial	95	1	96	4	5,585	1,664	28,036	
Q1. October - December Renewal	29,432	14,536	43,968	1,135	93,054	881	17,784	
Q2. January-March	64,501	6,239	70,740	1,141	55,049	3,910	51,283	
Q2. January - March Initial	977	0	977	17	9,637	2,162	17,208	
Q2. January - March Renewal	63,524	6,239	69,763	1,123	45,412	1,748	34,075	
Q3. April - June	43,965	2,455	46,420	1,022	51,971	1,673	41,556	
Q3. April - June Initial	423	1	424	10	5,351	1,078	11,198	
Q3. April - June Renewal	43,542	2,454	45,996	1,013	46,620	595	30,358	

D - Data withheld to protect requestors' privacy.

Each request is considered on a case-by-case basis.

See http://www.uscis.gov/childhoodarrivals.

NOTE: 1. Some requests approved or denied may have been received in previous reporting periods.

- 2. The report reflects the most up-to-date estimate available at the time the report is generated.
- 3. USCIS previously discovered that the query code used to generate this report had some flaws affecting the data in the "Pending" fields, such that the data in this field was over inclusive because it included cases that were not pending (e.g., cases that had been administratively closed or withdrawn). USCIS understands that it has corrected these query code issues and that this report provides a more accurate reflection of pending cases. Note that if this report is compared to versions prior to the March 31, 2018 version that USCIS has published on its website, the prior versions reflect over inclusive data in the "Pending" fields.
  - 4. The Quarterly Report totals may not match the totals provided within the Demographics Reports due to differences in how the data is generated.

Source: Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Enterprise Citizenship and Immigration Services Centralized Operation Repository (eCISCOR), May 2018

<sup>-</sup> Represents zero.

<sup>1</sup> Refers to a request for USCIS to consider deferred removal action for an individual based on quidelines described in the Secretary of Homeland Security's memorandum issued June 15, 2012.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The number of new requests accepted at a Lockbox during the reporting period.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The number of requests rejected at a Lockbox during the reporting period.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The number of requests that were received at a Lockbox during the reporting period.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The number of requests accepted per day at a Lockbox as of the end of the reporting period. Also note the average accepted per day for initial plus renewal will not equal the total average.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The number of new requests received and entered into a case-tracking system during the reporting period.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The number of requests approved during the reporting period.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> The number of requests that were denied, terminated, or withdrawn during the reporting period.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> The number of requests awaiting a decision as of the end of the reporting period.

Top Countries of Origin	Acc	cepted to Date <sup>1</sup>		Approved to Date <sup>2</sup>		
Top countries of Origin	Initials	Renewals	Total	Initials	Renewals	Total
Grand Total	908,258	1,231,091	2,139,349	819,337	1,187,539	2,006,876
Mexico	707,370	966,230	1,673,600	645,311	932,709	1,578,020
El Salvador	34,497	46,917	81,414	29,540	45,094	74,634
Guatemala	24,907	30,862	55,769	20,786	29,645	50,431
Honduras	22,697	29,281	51,978	19,007	28,237	47,244
Peru	9,830	14,646	24,476	9,261	14,089	23,350
South Korea	7,901	14,700	22,601	7,409	13,940	21,349
Brazil	8,625	11,147	19,772	7,569	10,803	18,372
Ecuador	7,795	10,484	18,279	6,848	10,063	16,911
Colombia	7,296	10,182	17,478	6,717	9,848	16,565
Philippines	5,127	7,671	12,798	4,770	7,389	12,159
Argentina	5,263	7,088	12,351	4,925	6,873	11,798
India	3,788	5,477	9,265	3,242	5,242	8,484
Jamaica	4,448	4,950	9,398	3,507	4,767	8,274
Venezuela	3,489	4,743	8,232	3,174	4,604	7,778
Dominican Republic	3,840	4,196	8,036	3,247	4,070	7,317
Uruguay	2,643	3,357	6,000	2,468	3,251	5,719
Bolivia	2,238	3,303	5,541	2,113	3,199	5,312
Costa Rica	2,290	3,143	5,433	2,094	3,025	5,119
Poland	2,005	2,651	4,656	1,855	2,558	4,413
Chile	1,908	2,702	4,610	1,790	2,627	4,417
Pakistan	1,948	2,677	4,625	1,720	2,567	4,287
Nicaragua	1,908	2,395	4,303	1,648	2,313	3,961
Tobago	2,442	1,717	4,159	2,095	1,704	3,799
Guyana	1,486	1,954	3,440	1,297	1,905	3,202
Not Reported	1,607	1,770	3,377	1,255	1,647	2,902
All Others	30,910	36,848	67,758	25,689	35,370	61,059

D Data withheld to protect requestors' privacy.

NOTE: 1) Some requests approved or denied may have been received in previous reporting periods.

Source: Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Enterprise Citizenship and Immigration Services Centralized Operation Repository (eCISCOR), May 2018

<sup>-</sup> Represents zero.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The number of requests that were accepted to date of the reporting period.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The number of requests that were approved to date of the reporting period.

 $<sup>^{3}\,</sup>$  All fields with a blank in the country of birth field are included in the field "not reported."

<sup>2)</sup> The report reflects the most up-to-date estimate data available at the time the report is generated.

<sup>3)</sup> Ranked by total approvals.

Residence	Acc	Accepted to Date <sup>1</sup>			Approved to Date <sup>2</sup>			
	Initials	Renewals	Total	Initials	Renewals	Total		
Grand Total	908,258	1,231,091	2,139,349	819,337	1,187,539	2,006,876		
California	246,429	279,313	525,742	228,478	274,170	502,648		
Texas	142,773	149,297	292,070	127,144	146,710	273,854		
New York	51,572	91,472	143,044	44,955	89,487	134,442		
Florida	41,685	75,536	117,221	35,338	74,036	109,374		
Illinois	46,330	49,676	96,006	43,313	48,639	91,952		
New Jersey	26,542	41,524	68,066	23,323	40,709	64,032		
Arizona	31,067	31,980	63,047	28,400	31,258	59,658		
North Carolina	29,909	29,200	59,109	27,786	28,634	56,420		
Georgia	29,091	30,820	59,911	24,809	30,170	54,979		
Washington	20,007	23,464	43,471	18,392	23,018	41,410		
Colorado	19,378	19,249	38,627	17,619	18,842	36,461		
Virginia	14,378	21,515	35,893	12,746	21,041	33,787		
Nevada	14,354	16,148	30,502	13,344	15,843	29,187		
Maryland	11,868	17,921	29,789	10,295	17,551	27,846		
Massachusetts	9,976	19,608	29,584	8,589	19,185	27,774		
Oregon	12,224	12,715	24,939	11,506	12,477	23,983		
Pennsylvania	7,491	14,848	22,339	6,436	14,548	20,984		
Indiana	10,848	10,863	21,711	10,022	10,675	20,697		
Utah	10,634	9,822	20,456	9,850	9,630	19,480		
Michigan	7,587	12,189	19,776	6,783	11,904	18,687		
Tennessee	9,447	9,649	19,096	8,515	9,457	17,972		
Minnesota	7,127	9,861	16,988	6,502	9,632	16,134		
Wisconsin	8,259	8,436	16,695	7,729	8,287	16,016		
Connecticut	5,865	9,543	15,408	5,223	9,358	14,581		
Oklahoma	7,573	7,763	15,336	7,002	7,638	14,640		
Kansas	7,403	7,487	14,890	6,933	7,345	14,278		
New Mexico	7,504	6,953	14,457	6,945	6,838	13,783		
South Carolina	7,266	7,197	14,463	6,552	7,056	13,608		
Ohio	5,485	8,882	14,367	4,729	8,679	13,408		
Arkansas	5,680	5,520	11,200	5,198	5,410	10,608		
Alabama	4,870	4,931	9,801	4,370	4,841	9,211		
Missouri	3,995	5,281	9,276	3,678	5,185	8,863		
Nebraska	3,852	4,285	8,137	3,476	4,198	7,674		
Kentucky	3,522	4,162	7,684	3,147	4,081	7,228		
lowa	3,218	4,224	7,442	2,890	4,129	7,019		
Idaho	3,429	3,592	7,021	3,199	3,523	6,722		
Louisiana	2,496	3,730	6,226	2,153	3,661	5,814		
Rhode Island	1,509	2,941	4,450	1,316	2,871	4,187		
Hawaii	861	3,458	4,319	695	3,366	4,061		
Delaware	1,645	2,098	3,743	1,496	2,070	3,566		

Mississippi	1,724	1,896	3,620	1,501	1,874	3,375
District of Columbia	988	2,019	3,007	834	1,990	2,824
Puerto Rico	575	2,261	2,836	419	2,212	2,631
New Hampshire	480	1,197	1,677	415	1,168	1,583
Wyoming	699	703	1,402	627	686	1,313
Alaska	216	872	1,088	178	858	1,036
South Dakota	316	546	862	274	532	806
Maine	148	634	782	120	618	738
Guam	115	649	764	93	634	727
North Dakota	151	571	722	121	559	680
Virgin Islands	168	420	588	112	403	515
West Virginia	160	380	540	131	370	501
Montana	93	287	380	80	276	356
Vermont	66	307	373	50	302	352
Armed Forces-Pacific	33	146	179	29	142	171
Armed Forces-Europe, Middle East, Africa,						
Canada	28	129	157	21	123	144
Armed Forces-Americas (except Canada)	19	84	103	14	84	98
Northern Mariana Islands	32	39	71	13	35	48
Palau		20	20		19	19
Not Reported	17,098	140,778	157,876	13,429	118,502	131,931

<sup>-</sup> Represents zero.

NOTE: 1) Some requests approved or denied may have been received in previous reporting periods.

Source: Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Enterprise Citizenship and Immigration Services Centralized Operation Repository (eCISCOR), May 2018

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The number of requests that were accepted to date of the reporting period.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The number of requests that were approved to date of the reporting period.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> All fields with less than 10 or a blank in the state field are included in the field "not reported."

<sup>2)</sup> The report reflects the most up-to-date estimate data available at the time the report is generated.

<sup>3)</sup> Ranked by total approvals.

# Tab X

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Inc.

**IMMIGRANT ENTREPRENEURS** 

# 800,000 Workers, \$460 Billion in Economic Output, Dozens of Entrepreneurs: What the U.S. Loses if DACA Goes Away

Undocumented immigrants who came to the U.S. as children start businesses at twice the rate of the general population, research finds. Many are now concerned about the future of their startups.

By Zoë Henry Staff writer, Inc. **J**@ZoeLaHenry



7/18/2018 800,000 Workers, \$460 Billion in Economic Output, Dozens of Entrepreneurs: What the U.S. Loses if DACA Goes Away | Inc.com

Dulce Garcia is an undocumented immigrant who was brought to the U.S. from Mexico at the age of 4. As a Dreamer, the name bestowed on people like Garcia, she was unable to apply for student loans, so she worked odd jobs selling flowers, waiting tables, and parking cars throughout high school, college, and eventually law school to pay off her debts. In 2016, Garcia fulfilled her life-long ambition of practicing immigration law when she opened her own firm in Chula Vista, California, where she has since hired six employees and two interns.

However, in the past six months, the uncertainty of whether she'd be allowed to remain in the U.S. has taken its toll. The Trump administration has vowed to dismantle Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), an Obama-era program that offers short-term protections for undocumented immigrants like Garcia. As a result, the entrepreneur has laid off half of her workforce. She also plans to close an additional office location in the southern part of the city, where she serves the primarily Spanish-speaking population. Garcia adds that her license to practice the law is in jeopardy as well. "I have worked so hard to get to this place, and now I don't know what will become of me," she says.

Monday marks the date that President Trump had planned to end the DACA program full-stop. His order was blocked by a federal judge—which the Supreme Court declined to reconsider last week, effectively keeping the program running. However, hundreds of thousands of Dreamers remain in limbo, as Congress attempts to negotiate a longer-term fix that may offer them a path to citizenship.

Along with Garcia, dozens of Dreamers have started their own companies since coming to the U.S., and the uncertainty surrounding the DACA program has them girding for losses and, in the worst-case scenario, deportation.

For many of these immigrant founders, returning to their country of birth is not feasible, and perhaps even dangerous. Garcia, who has long been out of touch with her family in Mexico, notes that DACA recipients can travel abroad only in very limited circumstances—for instance, if they are able to obtain an advance parole document from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. The entrepreneur has

7/18/2018 800,000 Workers, \$460 Billion in Economic Output, Dozens of Entrepreneurs: What the U.S. Loses if DACA Goes Away | Inc.com not returned home since she left originally—not even for her grandmother's funeral last year. "I still don't know where she is buried, and it breaks my heart," she adds. And given that she obtained her license to practice law in California exclusively, it would be difficult for Garcia pick up and move her business to Mexico.

Diego Corzo, the founder of the real estate firm Nino Group in Austin, Texas, is in a similar situation. His company, which sells around 80 homes each year and solicits business for related services such as appraisers and home stagers, grossed around \$200,000 in sales last year. Corzo immigrated to the U.S. from Peru as a small child, and points out that his skills are not transferable to the business climate in Lima. In the meantime, "I have people [Americans] who rely on me to get paid every month," Corzo says. Should his documents expire--which would cause him to lose his driver's license--Corzo says he would plan to hire someone to drive him around to rental properties, until and unless he is forced to flee the country.

### A question of losses.

What often gets lost in the conversation surrounding DACA, analysts suggest, is the sheer productivity of these roughly 800,000 workers. Rescinding the program could mean the loss of as much as \$460 billion in economic output over the next decade, according to a recently released report from the House Committee on Small Business, which was released by ranking member Nydia Velázquez (D.-N.Y.)

The report also points out that Dreamers start businesses at more than twice the rate of the general population, in large part because they are used to making ends meet without help from the government. "We are not only part of the workforce—we are also part of the entrepreneurial community," says Ivan Guzman, a Mexican immigrant and Dreamer who co-founded a restaurant, La Avenida, in the East Harlem section of Manhattan in 2016. His business, which employs eight people, generates around \$240,000 in annual revenue selling authentic Mexican fare.

7/18/2018 800,000 Workers, \$460 Billion in Economic Output, Dozens of Entrepreneurs: What the U.S. Loses if DACA Goes Away | Inc.com Meanwhile, Dreamers contribute some \$2 billion in local and state taxes annually—including to programs (e.g., Social Security) from which they are not eligible to receive any benefits.

Garcia, for her part, has paid a generous sum to the U.S. government: "If you told me five years ago that I would be paying \$10,000 a year in employer taxes, I would think you were crazy," she says.

Then of course, there are the Dreamers who never officially signed up for DACA. Those who have not yet applied for the program are not currently eligible and remain unprotected—also making them basically untouchable to U.S. employers. La Avenida currently employs two undocumented immigrants—a dishwasher and a busboy—who failed to apply for DACA in time, and are therefore in danger of being deported. "There is a lot of uncertainty for the Dreamer population, and no one really knows what is going to happen," adds Guzman.